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Tower Views

by Clearway

A Rockefeller Monument

Peace Without Pressure?

Soviets Pause at the Pole

¶ The family of John D. Rockefeller Sr. gather at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., for the service to be held there Wednesday, preceding simple interment rites which will take place later at Cleveland, Ohio. The world pauses a moment to contemplate the career of one of its wealthiest men and to pay respect to probably its greatest philanthropist. Men recall Mr. Rockefeller's Horatio Algerian career in awed tones: "Pennies at 7; dollars at 10; millions at 40." Leaders in many walks of life express sentiments of appreciation for the individuality which, in amassing a fortune of astronomical total, cast so strong an influence over American business and organization methods, and who in devoting some $700,000,000 to various educational, scientific and religious institutions, contributed so much to the education and relief of mankind.

¶ From all parts of the world come expressions of appreciation for Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions. Indeed, a commentary on real values exists in the emphasis the world places on what may be called the "giving" period of Mr. Rockefeller's career. His great foundation for research in many fields is his greatest monument.

¶ In the light of changing social concepts, it seems possible that Mr. Rockefeller may represent a fast-vanishing species. Tremendous personal fortunes seem destined not long to survive. The "getting" urge seems likely to become subordinated to the "co-operating" urge. But there never will be a time in the history of mankind when the "giving" urge will not be worthy of exaltation. Mr. Rockefeller may be remembered as a possessor of one of the last great fortunes, 'tis true, but he will be more and better remembered as one of the world's great givers. In this he possesses a treasure which moth and rust cannot corrupt. The lesson should make men thoughtful.

¶ Echoes from the week end in Washington indicate the Administration seeks peace through peaceful rather than pressure methods. Statements by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull imply the United States does not propose to take the initiative in calling a world conference, but the Government proposes to stand out boldly for freer world trade. Both speakers deprecate economic nationalism in so far as it means isolation. Both see the United States as providing an example for the rest of the world by offering to co-operate in reducing the height of tariff fences. While self-preservation—the law of the jungle—still distinguishes the attitude of world statesmen, it is nevertheless encouraging to see a willingness to call an armistice on commercial claws and fangs.

¶ Eyes turn to the top of the world. As the Soviet expedition "digs in" on polar ice for a long stay within commuting distance, so to speak, of the Polar axis, Sigismund Levanevsky tunes up his Douglas transport plane for a dash across the Arctic skies from Moscow to San Francisco. Joseph Stalin himself selected the pilot and proposed the use of the permanent polar base to test its practicality as an oasis in the long "white" route over the top of the world from Russia to America. The effort, if successful, would bring to Russia a non-stop distance record and likewise scout the way for the long-projected air route.

¶ Meanwhile Washington says that, since there is no land at the North Pole and the water under the ice, which the Soviets claim, is international, the Soviet camp has a status similar to a ship at sea. It can take observations, set up military posts, but it cannot under international law keep other nations off. An air base at the North Pole! The idea is thrilling, and Soviet enterprise should be commended. Intelligence has freed thought from so many restrictions, mechanistically speaking—why does mankind neglect it in settling social and political problems? A verse from Matthew seems apropos: "Ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

¶ The Paris International Exposition of 1937 is formally inaugurated by President Lebrun and dedicated to the cause of peace. While there is some disappointment over the incompleted exposition buildings, the opening ceremonies institute what is expected to be an auspicious period. The success of the fair has somehow come to be associated with the success of European democracy. Therefore, it is temporarily embarrassing to find exposition buildings of the totalitarian states fully completed, while buildings representing democratic countries still lag. But officials declare that 80 per cent of the structures are completed, and that the remainder will be finished by the end of June. If the exposition is actually to make for peace, however, the competitive theme should be subordinated to the co-operative. The exposition will be successful in so far as it proves to be an exhibition of friendship, not superiority.

Woman for President? Yes! But Gallant Senator Inserts A Little 'If' in Prediction

Idaho Democrat Tells Feminine Hearers There Is No Political Office Beyond Their Grasp If Only They Had 'Masculine Endurance'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—United States Senator James Pinckney Pope (D) of Boise, Idaho, today has a place in the opinion of members of the Soroptimists Club, composed wholly of women, as a man of sound judgment, erudition and, perhaps, circumspection — especially prudent. He won this place when he told 300 members of the club at their spring luncheon at the Commodore Hotel here Saturday that there was no political office save the Presidency to which women might not justly aspire, and that a woman might even become President if she possessed the requisite physical strength.

"A presidential candidate requires enormous endurance and I don't believe women possess the same power of physical endurance and energy that men have," he said.

Senator Pope was the only man to speak at the luncheon, and the bouquets he threw to modern woman were so fragrant the wonder was that proverbial modesty restrained the Soroptimist Club membership from according him an ovation. He eulogized women almost from the cradle and declared they were winning recognition in almost every line of endeavor "in direct proportion to their own desires and capacities." The question of a woman President came up when he was asked point blank if he thought Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was fitted for the highest office in the land.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Capabilities

"Mrs. Roosevelt comes as near to it as any woman I have seen," he declared. "She is remarkable in her capacity to cover ground, and perform public service, but I do not think she has all the strength required for the presidency."

The junior Senator from Idaho then was asked if he thought Judge Florence Allen might be a suitable appointee for associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. To this poser he replied that he did not know what Judge Allen's qualifications were, but, if she were appointed to the high court bench and found to have the necessary ability, he would vote to confirm the appointment.

Senator Pope recalled that today women drive their own motorcars, are heroines of trans-Atlantic flights and argue cases before the United States Supreme Court.

"They have explored jungles, captured peace prizes and unseated monarchs," he continued. "In almost every line of endeavor they are winning recognition in direct proportion to their own desires and capacities. In handling responsibilities, women have demonstrated

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Reich Favorable On Spanish Truce; Italy Skeptical

German officials seem favorable to the British proposal for a brief arms truce in Spain for the purpose of withdrawing all "volunteers." But it is hinted that Berlin will urge the evacuation of all foreign elements, as well as "volunteers." The Reich is believed to have been urging Italy to withdraw its nationals from the Spanish arena for some time.

Italy's attitude, unofficially expressed in the "inspired press" inclines to the view that Rome may accept the idea of a truce, but is skeptical about the plan and will place plenty of conditions to protect its interests.

Rome points out that retirement of Fascist "volunteers" just on the eve of the fall of Bilbao to the rebels would be a decided advantage to the Valencia Government.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 24—The British proposal for a truce in the Spanish civil war has been favorably received in German official circles, though it is also made clear that the evacuation proposed must include not only "volunteers" but also all foreign elements, including political military advisers.

This accords with the attitude taken up in the German note of Jan. 7, 1937. In this note the Reich maintained that it viewed the problem of non-intervention from a wider and more realistic viewpoint than did certain other states, not simply

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Rockefeller Gifts Stir Appreciation Around the World

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., May 24 (AP) — From Washington, Paris, Athens, Peiping, Tokyo—all corners of the globe where the benefactions of John D. Rockefeller had advanced the favorite projects of men and nations—flowed messages of appreciation today for the philanthropy of the man whose gifts exceeded half a billion dollars.

With spontaneous unity, these tributes which followed announcement of Mr. Rockefeller's passing on yesterday, declared that his backing had opened the way to countless projects for the advancement of mankind which otherwise would have grave difficulties in financing their progress.

Universities, research foundations, flood and earthquake relief, schools, churches and church projects, social welfare organizations—these and others comprising a formidable list testified to the care as well as the generosity with which funds were supplied, so as to make each grant as productive as planning could ensure.

John Davison Rockefeller spent the first half of his career making money and the last half giving it away. "I believe it is a duty," he said many times, "for a man to get all the money he honestly can and to give away all he can."

His career described an almost perfect arc. At the age of 16 he began, with nothing. He was paid

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1787—The Constitution—1937

Washington's Appeal Sets Goal for Federal Convention

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 23, 1787

"Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

These words by General Washington express the feeling of seriousness and earnestness prevalent among delegates who are gathered here awaiting a quorum to open the Federal Convention for the purpose of proposing amendments and revisions in the Articles of Confederation.

It is related on good authority that on a recent day when members of the convention were gathered in an informal discussion General Washington said meditatively, "It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work?"

Glance Into Future

Then, as described by a member of the group, with an eye that appeared to look into the future and with more than even his usual solemnity, he spoke the words quoted above about the "event" or probable outcome of the deliberations here.

It is recalled, in fact, that not many weeks ago the prospect of success in a strengthening of the Government seemed so slight that some friends of the former commander advised him to decline the appointment by the Virginia Assembly to lead its deputation to this convention lest its possible failure should injure his prestige. His attendance is now considered the greatest augury of its success.

Yet there still are many who doubt whether any alteration giving to the Government the powers really needed can win enough favor among the people to obtain the necessary approval by the states. A set of amendments sufficiently mild to be sure of acceptance by all 13 probably would not touch the deep-seated disorders from which the Union is believed by many to be breaking up.

The opposition anticipated is not—at this time, anyway—the resistance of an organized political party. Strangely or naturally, there are no national parties in the United States such as the Whigs and Tories of England. Since the Revolution all here call themselves Whigs, though there are of course many shades of opinion on many subjects and it is one of the recommendations of the present convention that its members and expected members represent varied callings and points of

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Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history — the making of the Constitution at the Federal Convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention.

Using records which only became available long after the Constitution had been adopted, the writer reconstructs this epochal story as it might have been told at the time in day-to-day reports and which will appear daily in the Monitor until the end of the "session," Sept. 18.

A.F. of L. Heads Urge Expulsion Of C.I.O. Units

Leaders Hold Roosevelt Is Lending Aid to Lewis Unions

Cincinnati Session

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 24—Expulsion of all local C. I. O. unions from state and city federations of labor was recommended to the special conference of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor here today by its executive council.

The council also advised an assessment of 1 cent a member a month to raise new finances for the A. F. of L., starting June 1. This contribution is to be voluntarily up to the next convention of the A. F. of L. this fall, when a vote to make the assessment compulsory is planned.

To strengthen state and local labor federations after ejection of C. I. O. units, all national and international unions left in the A. F. of L. were asked by the council to have their local unions join state and city labor bodies.

Aggressive organizing campaigns were recommended to all A. F. of L. unions.

Meanwhile, labor leaders of the conference contend that President Roosevelt favors a larger intervention by Government in the affairs of labor than is approved by the old trade-union movement, brought up on self-help. So, passing by the regular wing of labor, the President is quietly encouraging the Committee for Industrial Organization, which is more expressive of new-deal labor views. This is the opinion expressed by labor leaders participating in the special conference of the American Federation of Labor, opening here today.

The President's labor message, signalizing a new step of Government into the labor field, causes some uneasiness among trade-union veterans. National legislation raising wages for the lowest-paid classes of labor inevitably will develop higher prices, it is pointed out. If the workman, through getting more money, has to pay more for what he buys, he makes no gain in real wages. Therefore, it is sensed here, the President's wage legislation eventually must be followed by price fixing.

Alternative Steps

If maximum prices are established by Government to make the federal advance in wages mean something to the laborer, one of two other steps is forecast: either the Government must establish a great new corps of bureaucrats to see that its price-fixing program is obeyed throughout the nation, or else the State becomes all.

Obviously the A. F. of L. does not object to shorter hours and higher wages, but is committed to both. Yet many of its leaders feel doubtful of the degree to which Government can limit hours and raise pay without throwing the economic system off center and then be forced to jump from one perilous expedient to another.

Lack of zestful endorsement of the President's measure to be noted in the ranks of A. F. of L. union chiefs illustrates a fundamental cleavage between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., which hitherto has clung to the background.

Backing of C. I. O. Seen

This issue is how far government shall go into labor.

While Mr. Roosevelt originally proclaimed neutrality between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., many A. F. of L. union leaders are now convinced the President is taking active sides with the C. I. O.

The C. I. O. has been used in part by the New Deal to work toward its labor objectives, it is noted. The C. I. O. thus represents, in this analysis, a combination of new philosophy as to labor and economics, together with the labor union initiative of John L. Lewis and his trade union associates.

One difference, for instance, between the New Deal and the A. F.

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Third Son to Lindberghs Born Coronation Night

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24 (AP)—The birth of a third son to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh — on Coronation night, May 12—was announced today by Miss Anne S. Cutter, Mrs. Lindbergh's aunt. The baby presumably was born in the English house, "Longbarn," Sevenoaks, Kent, in which the Lindberghs have sought solitude for more than a year.

Secrecy, as deep as that which surrounded the Lindberghs' departure from New York, enveloped the home in Kent. All inquiries—some of them from the Colonel's best friends in the United States Embassy in London — were turned aside. Colonel Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh returned home, April 9, about a month before the baby's birth, from a 10-weeks aerial tour of Europe and the East.

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Supreme Court Upholds Security Law; Major Victory Scored by New Deal; Roosevelt Offers Wage-Hour Bill

Message Drafts 'Magna Carta' for Workers in Vast Program

Return to Early New Deal Aims

Program Is Seen as Aimed to Win Support for Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today a message which advocates in effect a Magna Charta for all workers, in commerce and industry and on the farm.

The legislation which he urges at this session of Congress offers the greatest rewards to those who toil in factory or on farm" of any measures hitherto sponsored. The bills, therefore, become a forceful, concrete inducement for enactment of the President's Supreme Court plan, for without a greatly revised majority of that tribunal it is hard to see how the proposed measures would be held constitutional.

But the bill's sponsors today took some of the punch from behind this argument by expressing warm confidence it would be held constitutional, basing their belief upon the Supreme Court's social security decisions today, and their Wagner Act decision.

Differs from Old NRA

The legislation's notable differences from the old NRA are that it sets up an independent government agency not attached to any industry, it will provide definite fixed limits without delegating legislative power, it contains few fair trade regulations and does not relax anti-trust laws, and it does not apply to small business units within the states, such as retail merchants, service stations, etc.

In his message, the President sharply attacked the court's decision in the case of Hammer V. Dagenhart, 1918, wherein a federal child labor law was declared unconstitutional in a 5-4 decision. The court then laid down a rule of constitutional law, said the President, "which has ever since driven into impractical distinctions and subterfuges all attempts to assert the fundamental power of the National Government over interstate commerce."

Provisions of Program

To workers in industry and on the farm, the President offers the following inducements:

Federal law against child labor.

Federal law fixing maximum hours and minimum wages.

Federal law providing for farm subsidies and the protection of farm labor.

Federal law barring to interstate commerce products of employers who deny collective bargaining to workers, or use strike-breakers, or employ labor spies, or promote company unions, or curb self-organization in any way.

Most of these objectives are to be sought through the "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1937," introduced today by Representative William P. Connery (D), of Massachusetts,

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Social Security Primer

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 24

The following questions and answers are based on an explanation of the Social Security Act issued to the general public today by the Social Security Board:

What is unemployment insurance?

A system whereby the man thrown out of work receives aid from the state while seeking a job.

Where does the Federal Government come in?

Congress levied a uniform payroll tax on employers of eight or more persons, with some exceptions such as for farm and domestic help, to encourage enactment of state laws by removing the interstate competition obstacle.

How did this spur the states?

Employers can deduct from the federal tax, up to 90 per cent of its amount, what they pay into state insurance funds. If the state has no law, all the tax goes into general treasury funds.

How much are the taxes?

Now 2 per cent, the federal tax goes to 3 per cent next year, and stays there. State taxes vary.

If a man loses his job tomorrow, can he collect at once?

The Security Act requires the states not to pay any benefits until two years after its taxes begin, so that a substantial fund can be accumulated. State laws provide "waiting periods" of differing duration between the loss of a job and beginning of payments.

Why the wait?

The worker must register at a public employment office. Attempts are made to get him a job before benefits become necessary.

How much does he eventually receive?

Benefits amount in general to half his weekly wage, but not in excess of $15, for 15 or 16 weeks.

Are there other federal requirements?

Yes, state funds must be transferred to the general insurance fund in the national Treasury. Money withdrawn can be used only for benefit payments.

Suppose a man refuses work, can he collect?

Benefits cannot be denied any otherwise eligible individual for turning down a job made vacant by a trade dispute, or because the wages and hours are "substantially below" those prevailing in the locality, or because as a condition of being employed, he must resign from or refrain from joining a union or promise to join a company union.

Must state funds be pooled to be used for any eligible workers?

States are permitted either to pool their funds or to provide for individual employer accounts where taxes paid by each are available for benefits only to his employees.

Roosevelt Message Setting Aims of His Labor Program

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's labor message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The time has arrived for us to take further action to extend the frontiers of social progress. Such further action, initiated by the legislative branch of the Government, administered by the executive, and sustained by the judicial, is within the common-sense framework and purpose of our Constitution, and receives beyond doubt the approval of our electorate.

The overwhelming majority of our population earns its daily bread either in agriculture or in industry. One third of our population, the overwhelming majority of which is in agriculture or industry, is ill-nourished, ill-clad, and ill-housed.

"Government Holiday"

The overwhelming majority of this nation has little patience with that small minority which vociferates today that prosperity has returned, that wages are good, that crop prices are high and that government should take a holiday.

The truth of the matter, of course, is that the exponents of the theory of private initiative as the cure for deep-seated national ills want in most cases to improve the lot of mankind. But, well-intentioned as they may be, they fail for four evident reasons—first, they see the problem from the point of view of their own business; second, they see the problem from the point of view of their own locality or region; third, they cannot act unanimously because they have no machinery for agreeing among themselves; and, finally, they have no power to bind the inevitable minority of chiselers within their own ranks.

Though we may go far in admitting the innate decency of this small minority, the whole story of our nation proves that social progress has too often been fought by them. In actual practice it has been effectively advanced only by the passage of laws by state legislatures or the national Congress.

Task for the Nation

Today, you and I are pledged to take further steps to reduce the lag in the purchasing power of industrial workers and to strengthen and stabilize the markets for the farmers' products. The two go hand in hand. Each depends for

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Unemployment Insurance, Old-Age Pensions Are Ruled Legal

First Is 5-4; Second, 7-2

Problem Plainly National, Justice Cardozo Says, in Majority View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24 — The Supreme Court today upheld the New Deal's old-age and unemployment insurance legislation.

It thereby gave the Roosevelt Administration a practically unbroken record of victories at this term, following earlier validation of the Wagner Act and reversal of its former opposition to the minimum wage acts. By so doing it has greatly weakened the President's court reorganization program.

The Alabama unemployment insurance act was also upheld.

The court followed its traditional split in a 5-4 decision upholding that part of the social security legislation dealing with unemployment insurance. The "liberal" opinion was read by Mr. Justice Cardozo and was concurred in by the Chief Justice, and Justices Brandeis, Stone and Roberts. Three separate dissents were written, the first by Mr. Justice McReynolds, the second by Mr. Justice Sutherland, concurred in by Mr. Justice Van Devanter, who has announced his forthcoming retirement, and the third by Mr. Justice Butler.

McReynolds Record

The New Deal won its second social security case in a 7 to 2 decision upholding the old-age pension feature of the law. The two dissenting judges were again drawn from the "conservative" wing, Justices McReynolds and Butler. Mr. Justice McReynolds was left as the arch-opponent of New Deal theories on the court. He has an unbroken record of opposing every major New Deal measure that has come before it, including the TVA, and the hot oil cases, in which he cast solitary dissents.

In upholding the unemployment provisions of the Social Security Act the Supreme Court approved a statute under which three fourths of the states have set up unemployment laws. In an eloquent opinion, which required half an hour delivery even in compressed form, Mr. Justice Cardozo held that the tax was an excise tax which could be approved, and that it was not invalid in spite of the exemption of employers of less than eight persons.

The case on which the court acted was brought by the Charles C. Stewart Machine Company of Birmingham, Ala., which sued to recover $46 in federal taxes paid on its pay rolls to the collector of internal revenue.

While the decision held that Title 3 was not involved, this apparently was merely to bar the taxpayer from challenging the law since the opinion plainly approved the administrative section as well as the tax.

McReynolds Dissents

As Mr. Justice Cardozo finished, Mr. Justice McReynolds leaned forward, smiled, then growing stern delivered a verbal blanket objection to the whole bill of the most sweeping character.

"No volume of words, no citation or irrelevant statistics or appeals to the feelings of humanity can expand the powers granted to Congress," he declared.

The two following dissents both developed different aspects of the same thesis that the law invades states' rights.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, whose name is prominently mentioned as a successor to Mr. Justice Van Devanter, was in the great crowd of spectators listening to today's decisions.

Lower Court Overruled

The next case was the 7-2 decision upholding the old-age pension provision of the law, involving 26,000,000 wage earners and 2,700,000 employers. This reversed the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Massachusetts in a suit originally brought by a stockholder against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, challenging validity of the act.

This was the last New Deal case submitted to the tribunal in the present term.

The decision affirmed a ruling of the lower district court that the tax on employees was not an issue in the case, and that the employers' tax was constitutional. The two dissenters did not write an opinion.

The majority opinion, like the first, was written by Mr. Justice Cardozo. It revealed that Justices Cardozo, Brandeis and Roberts felt that the court should not have gone into the merits of the Edison suit, but that desires of the majority were that the merits be decided.

Alabama Law Upheld

The third case in the batch of social security rulings was a 5-4 opinion written by Mr. Justice Stone, approving the Alabama unemployment insurance law. This raised the question of a specific state law enacted under authority of the federal statute, previously validated. Liberals and conservatives again split, with a formal dissent written this time by Mr. Jus-

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Economics in the News

Boom by 1939—What Should Government Do to Ward It Off—Control or Compensation as Rival Definitions of the State's Economic Function

By H. B. E.

In the early days of the New Deal, Donald R. Richberg used to be regarded as its expositor. Since then Mr. Richberg's place seems to have been taken by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and often mentioned as President Roosevelt's "natural heir." Any speech by Secretary Wallace is, therefore, of importance beyond its revelation of what is going on in Secretary Wallace's mind. It illuminates the philosophic background of the New Deal movement.

On April 3 Secretary Wallace made a speech before the University of North Carolina. I have just finished reading a digest of it. It was no news to see that the Administration regards as its prime function the preservation of economic stability or equilibrium. What particularly caught my eye was the Secretary's implication that our present state is one of instability. For he uttered a dark warning. "If 1919 produced a 1921, and 1929 produced a 1932," he said, "we cannot help asking as to the possibilities of a 1939 producing a 1942." Boom—and slump! This apprehension of an early boom impresses everybody who comes in contact with Washington officialdom.

The apprehension is usually expressed as the justification for more controls in Washington. Give us more controls; otherwise the country is headed for a boom, and government cannot ward it off. The politics of this quest for more powers is outside my province. But the economics of it is a discussion in itself.

¶ ¶ ¶

It should begin with a revaluation of the Government's stated function. To maintain a condition of economic stability or equilibrium! I have never yet heard Washington define economic stability. To me it is a situation of full employment, at rising living standards. But, while I am happy to see my own version coming nearer with progressive re-employment, I do not find this satisfaction shared in Washington. Their definition must therefore be something different. All I would say is that, whatever it is, stability should be dynamic and equilibrium moving. Our living standards, as Secretary Perkins once said, should be "a flying goal."

It should also be clear that, no matter what controls were vested in Washington, economic equilibrium as I define it would still remain a will-o'-the-wisp. Particularly would this be the case if the Administration were uncertain as to what equilibrium it was driving for. For the national economy is not a piece of machinery. It is a delicate organism operated by the economic decisions of 120,000,000 people. They would not behave robot-like no matter what brakes and accelerators were owned and used in Washington. At least I cannot think so. If they responded in such a fashion, it would be well to change the name of the country and call it something else.

¶ ¶ ¶

Thus the function which I would intrust to government is not the maintenance of stability. I would intrust it with the task of compensating private mistakes of optimism or pessimism in the country's economic activity which are otherwise called booms and slumps. There is a world of political and economic difference between the two concepts. Politically the difference is between authoritarianism and liberalism, between collectivism and individualism. Economically the one is something unmanageable and the other something manageable.

It is because I think of government as what Chairman Eccles once called "a compensatory agency" that I attach so much importance to the growth of the public debt. A short time ago I mentioned the reservoir of credit that the Federal Government was able to draw upon in 1929. It was full to overflowing because of the repayment of debt in the previous decade. Would the same favorable situation be at hand for a Secretary of the Treasury called upon to combat or "compensate" a business depression in 1939? Even if the present estimates are correct, in 1939 we should have had a balanced budget for only a year, let alone a 10-year preparation in paying off debt, or, to say the same thing in another way, in building up credit. Secretary Wallace's speech, in other words, made my thoughts dwell upon the possibilities of future compensation, not the need for present control.

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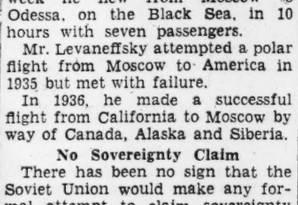
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Russian Pilot Plans Dash Across Polar Base to U. S.; Supply Planes Await Signal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 24 (AP)—Sigismund Levaneffsky, American-trained Soviet pilot, tuned up his crack Douglas transport plane today for a dash across the North Pole to the United States.

Pilot Levaneffsky was disclosed to have been designated by Joseph Stalin himself to make the first use of the permanent North Polar base established by Soviet explorers as a prerequisite to the long-projected air route over the top of the world from Moscow to San Francisco.

Officials of the Soviet Union expressed the hope that the flight would bring the non-stop distance record to Russia as well as being the forerunner of regularly scheduled commercial air travel between Moscow and the United States by way of the Pole.

They based their hopes of success on the meteorological observatory rapidly being completed at the North Pole base which the Soviet expedition headed by Dr. Otto J. Schmidt reached in a flight from Rudolph Island Friday afternoon.

Three supply planes were held at Rudolph Island, 560 miles from the Pole, awaiting word that the Polar weather had cleared. Aboard the planes were the supplies and scientific equipment to enable four of the eleven explorers to hold the permanent settlement for a year before handing over their task to four others.

The party was drifting slowly about the Polar seas on a huge ice floe 12½ miles from the Pole itself.

Although the fliers circled over the Pole before landing Friday, the Pole proper has not been touched by the party. The men were too busy finishing the unloading of their equipment, erecting camp, and storing supplies to attempt a trek to the earth's hub.

The preliminary flight was disclosed by Dr. Schmidt to have been made May 5 when a plane carrying four men surveyed the site, and "determined that heavier planes could land."

Pavel Golovin, the noted Soviet airman, piloted the preliminary flight which took but five hours to the Pole from the expedition's main base at Rudolph Island.

Year's Supply

The three supply planes now held at Rudolph because of poor visibility at the pole will carry eight tons of equipment including a power-generating windmill, a year's food and the specially made winter house in which the four "first inhabitants" will live for the year.

Under the direction of the expedition's pilot, Mikhail Vodopyanoff, the group shoveled a long runway on the ice for the planes to use in landing and taking off.

The work alternated with the taking of weather observations and other data which will aid in long-range weather forecasting as well as provide information for the flight to the United States.

No indication was given as to when Mr. Levaneffsky might hop off on the Arctic journey although he has been engaged in test flights for some weeks.

He brought the Douglas transport, which it is generally accepted he will use, back from the United States where he has studied and worked in aviation factories. Last week he flew from Moscow to Odessa, on the Black Sea, in 10 hours with seven passengers.

Mr. Levaneffsky attempted a polar flight from Moscow to America in 1935 but met with failure.

In 1936, he made a successful flight from California to Moscow by way of Canada, Alaska and Siberia.

No Sovereignty Claim

There has been no sign that the Soviet Union would make any formal attempt to claim sovereignty over the North Pole.

Two reasons were generally accepted for this attitude:

1. No land is known to exist there and it would be unprecedented to claim sovereignty over floating ice hundreds of miles from the nearest shore.

2. Soviet authorities, including Dr. Schmidt, accept the claim of Admiral Peary of the United States to have been the first person to have reached the Pole on his 1909 expedition.

In addition, officials have repeatedly emphasized the new base is not stationary but on a moving ice floe.

The report received from the Pole at 12:30 a. m. (5:30 p. m. E. S. T. Sunday) said, "Weather unfavorable for flight, visibility 500 meters (about 1700 feet)."

The Arctic storms prevented the take-offs from Rudolph Island with the additional supplies although the station there reported weather and visibility had improved.

All radio stations in the Soviet Union with the exception of that of Rudolph Island, through which messages are being relayed, have been ordered not to communicate with the North Pole in order to keep the air there clear.

The weather message from the polar base said the wind was blowing from the direction of Alaska. Because at the Pole every direction is south, the observers have to be specific in designating the course of the wind.

American-Trained

Wide World

Sigismund Levaneffsky
Designated by Stalin to Make First Moscow-San Francisco Flight via North Pole

Canada Claims All Land North of Her Territory

OTTAWA, May 24 (CP)—Canada's claim to all land north of her own territory and extending right to the North Pole in a wide sector would not be affected by any claim by Russia to the polar region, it is indicated here by officials commenting on the Soviet Government's air expedition to the northern tip of the world.

Canada's claim has been recognized for years and all land between the northern rim of the continent and the Pole in a sector starting at the Eastern and Western limits of Canada is shown on world maps as belonging to Canada. Similarly, Russia claims all land lying north of her own territory and the United States claims all land lying north of Alaska.

The northern archipelago is administered from Ottawa with yearly expedition, police patrols and post offices. Scientific expeditions to Canadian territory must obtain permission from Ottawa. The Russian expedition needed no permit from Canada because it traversed Russian territory.

'Fourth International' To Crush Stalin Regime, Trotsky Says in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., May 24 (AP)—Leon Trotsky, the Russian exile who nearly two decades also helped found both the Soviet regime in Russia and the Third International, yesterday described the "Fourth International," which he hopes will destroy that regime, now under Joseph Stalin.

Mr Trotsky is in exile in Mexico because the Soviet Union accuses him of leading a great conspiracy to bring about its downfall. He believes the Third International has failed to bring about the world revolution he preaches and that the "Fourth International" must take up the torch.

Already it has enrolled "tens of thousands" of members in 30 nations, Mr. Trotsky declared in an interview at the Coyoacan Villa, where the Mexican Government grants him a haven. He said it was a loosely organized group "held together only by its central idea"—the world revolution.

League Avoids Spanish Question As Session Begins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Alexandretta and intervention in Spain are the chief contentious subjects on the agenda of the 97th session of the League Council which opens here today under the presidency of the representative of Ecuador, Antonio K. Quevedo.

As regards Spain, there is considerable support for the view that—as was decided the last time Spain brought these questions before the League Council—the proper body to deal with the matter is the International Non-Intervention Committee—all the more so because of Britain's recent initiative in sounding the chief capitals concerned as to the possibility of securing a brief armistice for the withdrawal of "volunteers" on both sides.

While the prospects for getting an agreement for such a move are not at the moment particularly bright, it is pointed out here that the same was true for months of other aspects both of the non-intervention control of the arms traffic to Spain which has not been satisfactorily dealth with. It has to be added, however, that there are cynics who consider the appeal for an armistice was launched partly in order to spike the Loyalists' guns, when the subject of intervention by Fascist states comes before the Council.

Alexandretta Details

On the subject of Alexandretta, France and Turkey, with the good offices of the League, came to a preliminary agreement at the previous session of the Council last January on the status to be given Alexandretta when France relinquishes her mandate over Syria as she is preparing to do. But all the details were left to be worked out afterward, and a committee of experts has been hard at it here for the past month and more filling in the numerous and contentious blanks left by the politicians.

Meanwhile the presence of a number of distinguished statesmen is being utilized as usual for a series of diplomatic conversations behind the scenes. With the aid of Hugh Wilson, American Minister in Berne, the possibility of breaking down economic barriers is again being threshed out prior to the visit of Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Belgian Prime Minister, is to pay to Washington next month.

Oslo Group Active

The economic approach to peace is at present taking precedence over the question of armaments and though the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference is scheduled to meet here while the Council is in session, it is not believed that any spectacular progress can be made in this direction. It is understood, however, that Richard Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister, is anxious to gain support for the plan, agreed to by the Scandinavian countries this spring, of publicity for arms budgets and programs.

Another matter with which the Council is to concern itself indirectly is the special session of the Assembly called to arrange for the admission of Egypt to the League. This involves the delicate question of Ethiopia, who, as a member of the League, is entitled to send a delegation to the Assembly session.

Ethiopian Delegation

Most states-members of the League, however, while sympathizing with the Emperor, do not feel that his claim to represent a "government in being" can be accepted any longer. They are, therefore, in favor of excluding his delegation from the Assembly if he should decide to send one at the last moment.

If an Ethiopian delegation presents itself—which, however, is considered unlikely—it is accordingly proposed to direct the Credentials Committee, which examines the powers of the various delegates, to declare that the credentials of the Ethiopians are not in order.

It is pointed out in this connection that no state is obliged to send a delegation to any particular session of any League meeting. The majority of delegates hope, therefore, that the Emperor will not force the League to vote on the question of excluding an Ethiopian delegation. They are anxious, however, to avoid the issue altogether, because most of them are not prepared to grant de jure recognition to the Italian conquest, but at the same time they do not want to drive Italy out of the League.

Social Questions

Other questions which are being discussed during the current session include various reports by League standing committees, such as the Health Committee, the Committee on Social Questions, the Slavery and Financial Committees and the Committee of Statistical Experts. The Council also has to deal with the recommendation of the conference held at Bandoeng, Java, last February, urging the establishment of a Central Bureau to co-ordinate the work of the central authorities in the Far East in their fight against the traffic in women and children.

"One other item on the agenda which deserves to be recorded is the gift by Japan of 36,000 gold francs to cover her participation in the work of certain technical organizations of the League during 1936. The gift is regarded here as a graceful act which definitely helps to bring nearer the day when Japan will return to the League. The fact that the rapporteur for this question is a representative of China helps add a friendly significance to the matter."

King Joins Dominion Chiefs In Empire Day Observances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 24—Empire Day was observed here today in a double sense in that prior to the meeting of the Imperial Conference King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the Dominion Prime Ministers attended service in St. Paul's Cathedral, where Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, read the lessons.

Both enthusiasm in the streets as the Royal procession passed to and from the service and the solemnity of the religious portion of the proceedings rivaled corresponding happenings in the coronation itself.

The significance of the occasion has been enhanced by the fact that the ceremonial in St. Paul's formed an interlude to discussions in the Imperial Conference Chamber, where the entire foreign policy of the empire is being threshed out.

Points immediately under consideration in these Conference discussions comprise the part which the dominions are prepared to play in Britain's international commitments, including the attitude of the commonwealth towards the League of Nations, the Spanish struggle and the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. In this connection, emphasis in usually well-informed circles is tending to concentrate upon the responsibility of the commonwealth governments making any undertakings in advance upon foreign policy and to the consequential need to restrict the League of Nations to talk as opposed to action. At the same time the British reluctance toward any positive recognition of the Italian position in Ethiopia is being strongly re-enforced by views emanating especially from South Africa and New Zealand.

The banquet at which Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin speaks is being held by the combined Empire Societies here tonight, and meanwhile loyal addresses are being read in thousands of schools, the sole considerable exceptions in this respect being in a limited number of educational institutions in the London County Council area, where the Socialist majority in the local administration has not decided upon any special recognition of this occasion.

Can Anyone Claim the Pole?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—Whether or not Soviet Russia intends to claim ownership of the North Pole area as a result of the establishment of a radio weather station there is not yet clear from Moscow dispatches. But it is clear that if Russia wishes to make such a claim no one here is going to make any objections.

On the contrary, Russian initiative in establishing a weather reporting station at the Pole is applauded as a service to mankind which promises to further world knowledge of weather conditions and therefore to aid navigation of all kinds—primarily air navigation.

If anyone were disposed to be legalistic about the question of North Pole ownership he would have to decide whether floating ice can ever be staked down and treated as land. So far as is known the North Pole rides above 9000 feet of water—and therefore is "high seas." International law recognizes the high seas as being the joint property of all nations.

The North Pole was first discovered by Admiral Robert E. Peary of the United States Navy who placed a flag there. But where that flag is today no one knows. Presumably it is still floating around somewhere on top of the world on a piece of ice.

Admiral Richard E. Byrd flew across the Pole in an airplane.

But the United States makes no claim to permanent ownership of the area on the basis of these expeditions.

Of late years international law has come to consider permanent occupation more important than original discovery as a test of ownership, although both doctrines continue to have their supporters and precedents. If land should be found somewhere near the Pole, final ownership would probably go to whatever nation first managed to maintain a post there for any substantial length of time.

If present estimates are correct that the Pole is nothing but floating ice, then ownership becomes a moot point.

Insurgents Push on Bilbao

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 24 (AP)—Spanish insurgent troops today threatened the important highway junction of Lemona, only a mile from Bilbao's "iron ring" defense line, after a quick thrust through rugged territory southeast of the Biscayan capital.

The capture of Lemona, where the Vitoria and Durango highways join, eight miles from Bilbao, would bring Gen. Emilio Mola's insurgents face to face with the Basque fortifications upon which government forces have pinned their last hope of saving Bilbao.

Three villages, Yurre, Dima and Manaria, fell before the insurgent advance, "mopping up" the area south of Durango and Amorebieta. Insurgent gains in this sector were admitted by the Basque Defense Council, but the advance was said to have cost heavy casualties to the attackers.

The workers' town of Sestao 4½ miles northwest of Bilbao, counted 15 fatalities and more than 100 wounded after an insurgent air raid Sunday, when four planes dumped cargoes of explosives on the town. Most of the victims were found in the wreckage of 18 ruined buildings.

Fifteen government warplanes flew to the defense of Bilbao Saturday. The planes had been forced down by weather on May 17 on French territory, but French authorities and officials of the International Non-Intervention Committee finally permitted them to take off. Four French planes escorted them to the frontier.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, May 24 (AP)—Basque refugees reaching this French haven from Bilbao yesterday declared scores of women and children were killed when insurgent airplanes swooped low over Bilbao Saturday, and loosed their machine guns on the city's streets.

Floating Court En Route To Aleutian Island District

SEWARD, Alaska, May 24 (AP)—The Coast Guard cutter Haida left on May 22 on a 3500-mile voyage to take the justice of Alaska unique floating Federal Court to the bleak Aleutian Islands.

For 37 years, judges of the Third Alaskan Judicial District periodically have carried justice "to the Westward" in revenue, Coast Guard and similar craft.

Judge Simon Hellenthal's voyage this year stops first at Kodiak and then provides for 30 days of cruising among the little islands of the Aleutian chain. Court dates are advertised 30 days ahead. Last year's floating court made every port of call on schedule despite stormy seas.

Diplomat in Arms Charge

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 24 (AP)—The government asked the Senate May 22 to take action against Raul Benavidez, secretary of the Uruguyan Legation in Paris, on charges of having purchased 25,000,000 cartridges and 200 tons of powder for the Spanish Government. The government charged Benavidez made the purchases in Norway as if for his own government and profited substantially.

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Ontario Pulp Mills Give Wage Increase To 5000 Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Wage increases for 5000 workers in Ontario's major pulp and paper mills are provided in new agreements signed by the Abitibi, Provincial, Great Lakes, Ontario and Spruce Falls Pulp and Paper companies, and John Burke, president of the Pulp Sulphide and Paper Mill Workers' Union.

With wage increases ranging from 11 cents to 15 cents an hour, the pay of the general laborer is raised to the wartime peak of 54 cents an hour.

The highest rate in the schedule is $2.06 an hour, paid to the boss tenders of the machines in the Great Lakes Mill, the largest of its kind on the continent. Other machine tenders will receive from $1.45 an hour upward. They are paid according to tonnage, width and speed of the machines that they work on.

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Court Plan Loses Favor, Two National Polls Find

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—On his return from Texas, President Roosevelt strongly intimated that he thought the people were with him in his Supreme Court fight as well as in his general program. He hinted that those in Washington—by which he meant members of Congress and newspaper writers—were living in a vacuum, and that they should get out in the country and test real opinion.

Such arguments were not new; they had frequently been used by President Roosevelt before, and they generally have made quite a premonitory impression on Congress. Hints from the White House of the President's pipe-line to the people, illustrated by his frequent trips and in the flood of letters which used to reach him, were definite political weapons.

But on the latest assertion, there is a new check. Two national polls which were remarkably accurate at the last election, the Gallup poll and Fortune Magazine's poll, release results this week indicating that the President's Supreme Court plan and his general popularity are sharply slipping in public opinion.

Few Checks on Opinion

The testimony of the two polls—both of which showed the President's re-election last November with only a narrow margin of error—is one of the few definite and outward checks on public opinion in the court fight. Of course, there have been other signs, such as newspaper opposition, and statements and speeches of representative citizens.

But these were always countered by assertions of the President's supporters that they represented only an upper stratum, and that underneath were great groups and masses of people who trusted and backed the Chief Executive. More impressive, however, was the attitude of Congress. It is conceived to be a legislator's prime duty to keep his ear to the ground. On the basis of their own private "polls" of public opinion, senators and representatives have not hesitated to go into opposition in large numbers. Now they are fortified because the professional polls agree with them.

The Gallup poll reports that sentiment on the President's court plan is divided 46 per cent for and 54 per cent against. This compares with an April poll, showing 49 per cent for and 51 per cent against. New Dealers would say that in such a narrow margin, several points must be added to their side, on the ground that no poll adequately reaches the very lowest stratum of voters. The Gallup poll-takers attempt to counteract this admitted factor. So the figures are significant chiefly as they indicate an adverse change, rather than an absolute majority against the plan.

Fortune Poll Results

The Fortune poll is more complicated. Here were the results on the court plan:

Favoring the President's plan	31.1 per cent
Intermediate—"Something should be done"	2.5 per cent
All right under Roosevelt, dangerous under anyone else	2.6 per cent
Favoring one of three specific alternative proposals	15.9 per cent
"Let the Supreme Court alone"	32.1 per cent
Don't know	1'.8 per cent

Thus, 60 per cent of people who were willing to express an opinion (about 10 per cent replied "don't know") are in favor of letting the court alone or substituting some other plan.

Fortune also asked people: "Do you think the Supreme Court has recently stood in the way of the people's will or do you think it has protected the people against rash legislation?" And got the following answers in April, 1936, and the present:

	Apr. 1936 Per Cent	Present Per Cent
In the way of the people	21.7	23.1
Protected the people	39.2	43.1
Neither	6.3	4.6
Both or don't know	32.8	29.1

Still "Don't Know"

It is noteworthy that despite a year of intense discussion, the people who "don't know" are about as numerous today as they were in April, 1936.

Fortune compiled another interesting table, asking people their attitude on a third term for President Roosevelt, with these results:

	April, 1937	Present
Opposed—Because you disapprove of Roosevelt	8%	12.2%
Opposed—Because though for Roosevelt you oppose third terms	28.3	27.5
Opposed—Because you disapprove of both	11.1	15.3
In favor of it	24.2	26.4
In favor if second term is successful	28.4	18.6

Summarizinng these figures, it is seen that 55 per cent are against a third term, and 45 per cent for, but that 7.6 per cent more people are against than was true a month ago.

"Unpopular Course"

From the general tables, Fortune concludes that before the President made an issue of the court, he enjoyed the confidence of 35.9 per cent of the people who approved of the court's performance, and now one third of them have swung to the opposition. And the magazine's editors conclude: "So, although it cannot be said that Roosevelt has dynamited his standing by forcing the present issue, it is apparent that he has seriously impaired it and for once he has chosen an unpopular course."

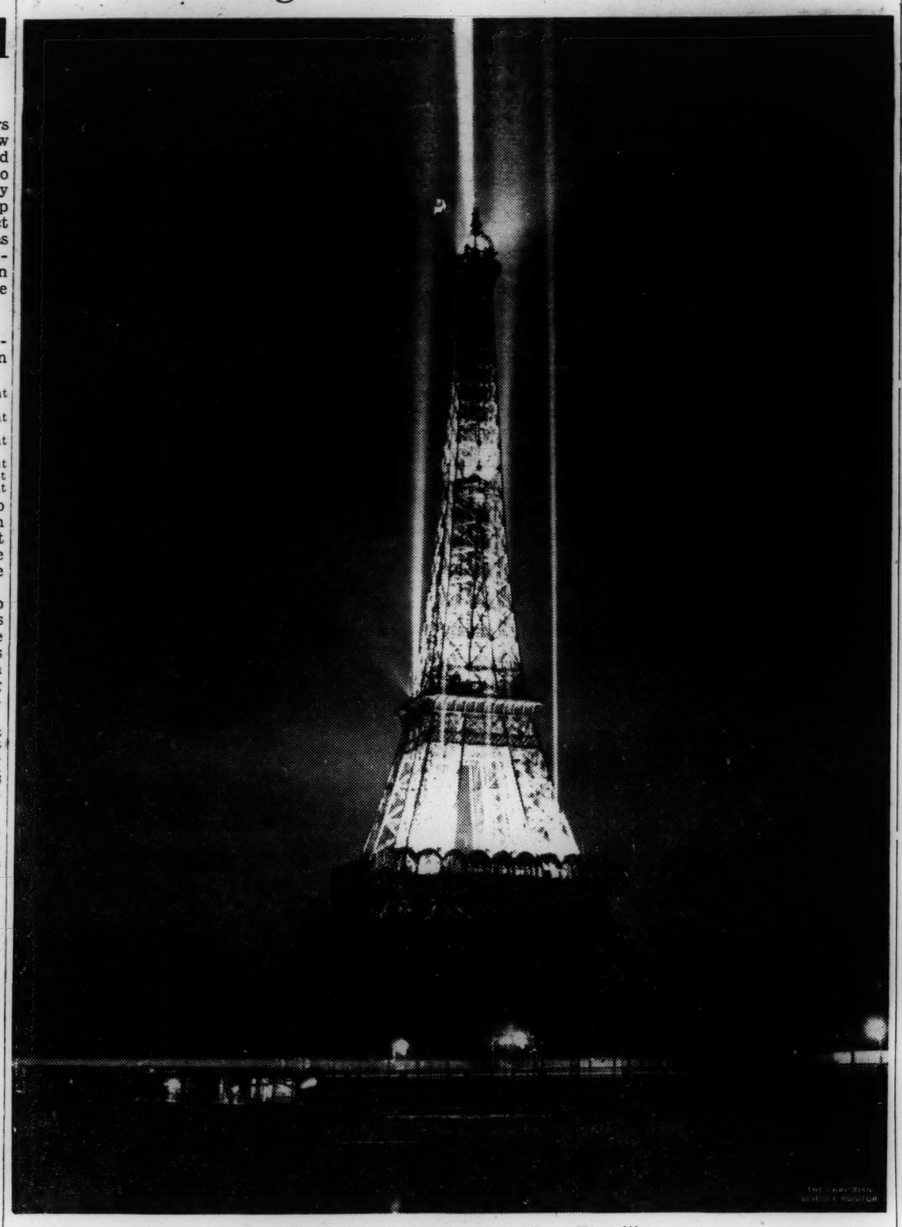
Washington observers, studying the figures, point out that a year ago—before the 1936 conventions—the President's popularity was at a low ebb, and that it went on to improve right up to election time. They agree that the court fight has cast another cloud over his standing, but the wise ones are unwilling to make any forecasts of the future.

Doctor of Laws Awards Announced at Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24 (AP)—Ohio State University officials announced today that honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws would be given June 14 to Charles Sumner Plums of Columbus, professor emeritus of animal husbandry; Miss Alice Griffith Carr of Yellow Springs, Ohio, noted Near East Foundation relief worker, and Willard Kiplinger of Washington, D. C., political writer and commentator.

Charles Felton Scott, professor of electrical engineering at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, will receive the degree of Doctor of Science.

Dazzling Sentinel of the Paris Fair



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Peace Between U.S. and Canada Reaffirmed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 24—Peace between the United States and Canada, sealed by the Rush-Bagot Treaty more than a century ago, is founded on a common language, a constant interchange of population, the sharing of ideas through the circulation of newspapers, magazines and the radio; to the exchange of trade, with a constant flow of capital, and to international organizations like the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Rotary and other bodies, according to Miss Agnes C. MacPhail, member of the Canadian Parliament. Speaking at observances here yesterday of the 120th anniversary of the amity pact between the Dominion and the American Union.

Miss MacPhail stressed the similarity of United States-Canadian outlook with regard to foreign affairs, declaring that while Canada is in the League of Nations and the United States is not, both look askance at Europe, and are "determined not to commit themselves to future troubles there."

"If Canada's foreign policy seems vague," she said, "it is because she is at once and the same time a member of three groups of nations, namely, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the League of Nations and the North American Nations. If Canada's Prime Minister speaks in favor of the policy of one group, he runs the risk of offending the two other groups.

"However, it may be said that Canada's foreign policy is definitely a North American policy. Mackenzie King's message at Geneva in September could just as well have been uttered by a United States representative. At that time he said:

"'It would be unreasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook and the same conception of interest or duty as a European state facing widely different conditions. Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognize that differences in policy where they do exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook, but in the main correspond to the difference in circumstances that we face."

Private Harold Peat, World War veteran, spoke optimistically of signs of peace which he saw evident in the efforts to "disarm textbooks," in such movements as the Pan-American Conference, the development of international organizations with millions of members in all civilized countries, in the revolution in methods of travel which is rapidly increasing understanding between peoples and in the development of commerce in the last 20 years to such a point that it is to the best interests of "big business" to maintain peace where there are investments.

"Capitalism, formerly a menace to peace, having created the great octopus commerce, may find itself, because of its international interests, becoming the greatest bulwark of peace," he declared.

A feature of the observances was the planting of a Canadian maple tree in Victoria Park here as a memorial to Jane Addams. The simple inscription of the marker beside the tree says:

"In Memory of Jane Addams. Nobel Peace Prize Winner. Dedicated May 23, 1937."

Tributes to Miss Addams were voiced by Charles Anderson, Mayor of Niagara Falls, Ont.; Mrs. Horace A. Eaton of Syracuse, one of Miss Addams' personal friends; Miss MacPhail, and Mrs. Charlton L. Fiommel, of Syracuse, representing the United States section of the International League for Peace and Freedom.

The ceremonies were held within sight and sound of the mighty Canadian-American cataract, whose waters seemed to send a steady roar of approval of the sentiments voiced by the speakers, who stressed the significance of the amicable relations between two great nations during 120 years of building understanding, instead of resorting to guns, forts and armies when difficulties arise.

The celebration was held under the auspices of the International League for Peace and Freedom, the president of which is Miss Gertrude Baer. Miss Baer, however, was unable to be present.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—One hundred and twenty years of peace between the United States and Canada was observed by 120 women pacifists—one woman for each year of the life of the Rush-Bagot Treaty between the two countries—here Saturday. The observance was in the form of a parade in Fifth Avenue and an address by Canon H. R. L. Sheppard of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the lawn of Friends' Seminary in East Fifteenth Street.

Most of the marchers were from "absolutist" anti-war organizations, pledged not to take part in, or sanction, any war, and opposed to "brute" force.

"In this period of vast rearmament and alleged defense by arms, pacifists everywhere point with satisfaction to the United States-Canadian border, where, even with the resentments of the War of 1812 still smoldering, Americans and Canadians came together through the Rush-Bagot agreement of May 23, 1917, and disarmed 4000 miles of frontier," a statement issued in connection with the celebration says.

Paris Fair Dedicated to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 24 — Only partly emerged from its chrysalis of scaffolding, but already resplendent with striking pastel colors and harmonious modern architectural forms, the Paris International Exposition of 1937 was formally inaugurated by President Lebrun today, and dedicated to the cause of universal peace.

Triumphant over difficulties and social conflicts which have delayed its completion, France's world's fair is now definitely taking shape. Although President Lebrun, Premier Blum, members of the Government, Deputies and Senators who visited the exposition before attending the opening ceremonies in the Grand Palais saw only a half dozen finished pavilions, work on the rest is advancing rapidly so that by the middle of June most of the fair—which will be a truly remarkable spectacle — should be completed.

Ceremoniusly received by Edmond Labbe, general commissioner of the exposition, at the new Museum of Modern Art, President Lebrun made a tour of the fair, beginning with the monumental entrance formed by the broad terrance of the New Trocadero.

Traversing the gardens in which many foreign pavilions are located, the official party crossed the new and enlarged Iéna bridge at the foot of the Eiffel tower where the British pavilion is rapidly nearing completion and where a little further down the Seine work is progressing very satisfactorily on the American exhibit which, it is hoped, will be ready for inauguration on the Fourth of July.

Embarking in launches the governmental group circled the picturesque Colonial Center on the Isle of Swans, which is capped by a reproduction of New York's Statue of Liberty, then returned up the river to the Grand Palais where impressive inaugural celebrations took place.

National Socialist Demonstration At Handball Game in Vienna

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 24—A demonstration in favor of National Socialism broke out at a handball game here yesterday.

The crowd of between 50,000 and 60,000 persons who attended the match between Germany and Austria contained a majority of National Socialists who displayed their feelings in a very boisterous manner.

Handball isn't popular here and this unprecedentedly large crowd came not to see the game but to shout for Germany. In the stadium itself and especially on the way from the stadium back into the center of the city the crowd gave Hitler greetings, sang the German national hymn and shouted "Heil Sieg; heil Hitler (Hail victory; hail Hitler). We want a plebiscite, one folk, one Reich, and our Chancellor is Adolf Hitler."

For the most part the crowd was good-natured and the police task in maintaining order wasn't very severe, but some clashes occurred and about 100 arrests were made.

The score in the game was Germany 15 points, Austria 6, but no one paid much attention to that fact.

Roof Solar Heating Plant Supplies Free Hot Water

HICKORY, N. C. (AP)—The hot water system in Elbert Ivey's home costs nothing to operate.

Mr. Ivey built a solar heating unit on the roof of his house. It consists of 80 feet of copper tubing in a glass-covered, cork-lined box. The heat of the sun raises the temperature of the water in the pipes to high degrees. In the attic is a large, insulated storage tank.

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A.F. of L. Maps Drive on Lewis And Invasion of C.I.O. Field

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

The American Federation of Labor launched a campaign today against John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization. Meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, the federation's executive council formulated plans which called for loyal unions to double monthly dues to fight C. I. O. expansion and approve expulsion of all local branches of Lewis unions from city central bodies and state federations.

A. F. of L. chieftains also discussed enrollment of new members by moving into territory claimed by Lewis union—the coal fields, textile mills and garment factories.

Challenge Answered

Meanwhile C. I. O. leaders answered the challenge with continued activity in the automobile and steel industries.

In Detroit, Mich., the United Automobile Workers of America opened its drive to unionize Ford Motor Company workers. The union's goal is to sign up a majority of the 90,000 employees in the Dearborn, Mich., factory. Ford is the only major producer with whom the U. A. W. A. does not have a contract.

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee expected a peaceful settlement with the Crucible Steel Company over demands for "a contract similar to that signed by United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries, calling for bargaining rights for S. W. O. C. members only." Crucible, a union spokesman said, will agree, or a strike will be called.

Steel Union Drive

The meeting with Crucible signaled an intensive drive this week on four other companies—Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Inland Steel and Bethlehem Steel.

Tomorrow, 5000 employees of Sharon Steel Corporation, at Sharon, Penna., and Lowellville, Ohio, will vote to determine whether C. I. O. gets exclusive bargaining rights. On the same day the C. I. O. will make a final demand for recognition with Inland Steel

The coal miners' sit-down strike in Illinois, 360 feet below the surface, went on its fourth day today. Fred S. Pfahler, Chicago, president of the Superior Coal Company, said after a conference with strike leaders, "We have discussed the situation thoroughly and are making progress."

Evacuation Demand

Mr. Pfahler said he would insist the mine now held by nearly 500 men be evacuated before a final settlement could be reached on the demand for a "share-the-work" program with several hundred idle miners.

Some 6000 employees of the Studebaker Corporation at South Bend, Ind., were to return to their jobs after officials announced a general wage increase totaling $700,000 annually. The salary boost came after contract negotiations were concluded by union and company officials, ending a three-day walkout.

Revenues in South Most Stable in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Income producers in the South Atlantic States possess more stable revenues than those of any other region in the United States, according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board made public today. Income received by them in 1935 in the nine states comprising this region had recovered to 82 per cent of the 1929 figure, whereas the income for the country as a whole had recovered to only 69 per cent of the 1929 total.

"The relative stability of income in the South Atlantic States and its rapid recovery in 1934 and 1935 were due in part to the fact that these states are undergoing considerable economic and industrial expansion and an increasing share in the national income is being produced by persons in this area," the report says.

"The income from agriculture, which constitutes about one sixth of the total in this region, was maintained relatively well in these states, owing to the importance of dairy and poultry products, fruit and vegetables, the income from which was more stable than in the case of cotton, corn, wheat and livestock production."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on June 6, 13; July 4, 11; Aug. 1, 8; Shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 30; Third Church of Christ, Scientist, on June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on June 30, July 18, Aug. 15.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on May 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJBO, 1420kc, on May 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on June 13, 27; July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 27, July 25, Aug. 22.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on May 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Tennessee Dry Law

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 24 (AP)—A referendum on the question of repealing Tennessee's 28-year-old dry laws was assured May 21 when the Senate passed a House-approved bill 22 to 10. Aug. 12 was fixed as the date.

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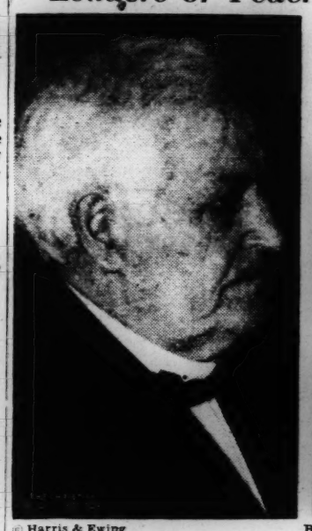

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Frank Morrison — **William Green**

Members of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council Which Is Meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Devise Methods for Meeting Competition From Committee for Industrial Organization Unions

President Seen Aiding C.I.O.

(Continued From Page 1)

of L. came up over the speed with which labor should be organized. The A. F. of L. did not want the organization to proceed, as it felt, too fast. From its experience it felt it wise to educate workers into trade unionism and its discipline so that when they engaged in collective bargaining and signed an agreement, they would keep the contract unbroken and make it a selling point to the next employer.

The New Deal and the C. I. O. sought quicker organization. Some A. F. of L. men here point out the 50 or more sit-down strikes in General Motors Corporation since its agreement with the union. On the other hand, the C. I. O., it is conceded, won great victories in the automobile industry and in steel.

Wherever the right lies, the C. I. O. depends upon government so much that it must have continued government support in order to prosper, it is felt in A. F. of L. circles.

Accordingly, it is predicted, the C. I. O. will start a Farmer-Labor party before 1940, unless President Roosevelt should stand for a third term. In such a case the Farmer-Labor project would be held back If launched, a vigorous labor party is anticipated, even by critics.

In this event the effect of New Deal labor policy would prove damaging to the Democratic party, it is pointed out.

On the other hand, much of the reliance on organized labor to do its own job with a limit on government help persists in the A. F. of L.

Money Is Objective

By building itself up through greater dependence on its own efforts, by educating and by drilling its own people, organized labor could make itself independent of political changes and hold its gains no matter what administration came to power, according to the historic A. F. of L. doctrine, so the A. F. of L. has stood nonpartisan in politics.

The conference starting here today has the raising of money for organization as one of its principal bits of business.

Here again is a noteworthy difference between the two great wings of labor. The C. I. O. is greatly centralized, while the A. F. of L. remains largely decentralized, its affiliated national and international unions doing the bulk of organizing work. One of these unions, with 200 organizers at work, has more than the A. F. of L.

Need for multiplying the A. F. of L.'s own staff is recognized. Voluntary assessment of unions is anticipated.

The C. I. O. is credited with a larger income than the A. F. of L., principally through the four $1 assessments John L. Lewis levied on his union of coal miners, bringing in $2,000,000. Several other unions in the C. I. O. also have contributed considerable amounts. Part of these funds, however, were spent on President Roosevelt's campaign.

This meeting also registers a new state of A. F. of L. resistance to the C. I. O. It will be five years before the two factions are ready to sign a truce, in the judgment of one international union official whose union is caught between both sides. He believes eventually the two groups will settle down peaceably in their separate domains, like the railroad brotherhoods and the A. F. of L., which have worked independently and side by side for many years.

"As it is today, neither side wants peace," observed this leader, "and no change is possible with the present leadership in each camp."

C. I. O. Charged With Raids

The C. I. O. is charged with raiding a number of A. F. of L. agreements and taking union shops and plants away from the A. F. of L. Meanwhile the general organization furore over the country is bringing many new members into A. F. of L. unions. A gain of nearly 500,000 members and issuance of more charters are reported by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer.

Although C. I. O. membership may exceed that of the A. F. of L. in a few years, the C. I. O. growth, according to A. F. of L. men, will not be so substantial.

The split still is in progress locally. Some severance of factions has taken place in a few state federations of labor. A number of city central labor bodies (local federations) have cast out C. I. O. partisans. In retaliation, the C. I. O. has initiated a few city organizations of its own, and is expected to set up numerous C. I. O. state federations.

As the C. I. O. already has begun chartering local unions in trades long occupied by A. F. of L. unions, and as the A. F. of L. may hit back by authorizing rival unions in the territory of the original C. I. O. unions, such as coal, the probability of two parallel and rival labor organizations grows.

Strengthening of city federations of the A. F. of L. is sought at the Cincinnati meeting through urging many unions, which hitherto have not joined city central bodies, to do so.

The tendency of craft unions to expand beyond the strictly skilled began before the World War as the percentage of semi-skilled workers grew. Some craft unions like the carpenters call themselves industrial because of their scope.

Yet the essential divergence between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. gives no sign of breaking down. The C. I. O. stands for one big union of all production workers in an industry. The A. F. of L. sticks by organization according to craft, plus a federation of the craft unions.

Woman President?

(Continued from Page 1)

about as many faults and as many virtues as have men.

Women in Politics

"I can conceive of no reason why any distinction should be made concerning women in government. Those who are now engaged in high responsible public offices are doing their jobs with about the same success as men.

"The practical idealism of Secretary of Labor Perkins has been a refreshing stimulus, and the quiet efficiency of the director of the mint, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, is commendable. The diplomatic ability of Ruth Bryan Owen is as well established as her charm."

Senator Pope held that the increasing recognition of women in recent years, strictly on the basis of their merit, was more important to their advancement than extreme academic views of equality.

"I do not find much sympathy with those who oppose minimum wage laws for women and health statutes," he continued. "I am in full accord with any movement to remove senseless and unjust discrimination against women in the laws of our state or anywhere else in the world, but such a movement must be practical and realistic."

Field for Women

Especially were women admirably qualified to deal with "the great problems of our age," pertaining to social justice, elimination of war and aid to the under-privileged classes, the Senator held.

Among the other speakers were Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, who described how the board worked to protect the rights of both men and women workers; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board, who stressed her belief in equal rights and opportunities for women; Miss Anita Pollitzer of the National Women's Party, who strongly defended the proposed equal rights amendment; Miss Dorothy Kenyon, deputy commissioner of licenses; Mrs. Felice Louria, of the Consumer's League of New York; Mrs. Albert H. Emory, formerly a member of the Connecticut Legislature; Mrs. John Crim of the public action committee and Mrs. Lillian Washburn Stevens, president of the club.

Lewis Proposal Being Assessed By New England

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, May 24—New England today assessed the one-day visit of John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to Massachusetts Sunday on the basis of how it might affect the affairs of every resident.

If the drive to enroll 100,000 New England textile workers is successful, it was reasoned, higher wages and shorter hours will be forthcoming through collective bargaining. This will mean added purchasing power and more leisure time for 100,000 families.

It will also mean, in all probability, higher cost for suits, dresses and other garments for everyone here and higher prices for such staples as sheets and pillow cases throughout the nation.

If the drive meets strong opposition from cotton, wool and other textile manufacturers, there may be strikes and lockouts, unemployment and unrest. Mr. Lewis said bluntly no expense would be spared by the C. I. O. to win the fight.

Boston Conference

Accompanied by Sidney Hillman, national director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, Mr. Lewis discussed the progress of the drive, now three months old, with C. I. O. regional chieftains at Boston before motoring to Lawrence, Mass., to address a rally of between 10,000 and 15,000 workers.

In a joint interview at the Hotel Statler, Boston, he and Mr. Hillman talked about the campaign and other activities of the C. I. O. High lights of their comment:

The C. I. O. is not endorsing the sit-down strike, has no objections to others leading a fight against it.

The second phase of C. I. O. activity has begun—organization of miscellaneous, unorganized industries from regional offices.

Nation-wide organization of the textile industry is aimed at establishing uniformity of working conditions.

Uniform labor costs will end competition based on breaking down labor standards and base it on efficiency instead.

Wage differentials between the North and South will end.

Union March Pictured

The approach of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hillman was unusual in its restraint. To be sure, there was the familiar promise of "more $ $ $ in your pay envelope," as it was printed on leaflets at the Lawrence rally.

But the C. I. O. leader stressed the intangibles. He sought to reassure the workers that joining a union is now a legal and almost commonplace event. He stressed also the political power that will accrue to the unions.

'Players' of Utica To Present Comedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y., May 24—Based on the accomplishments of its newly-organized School of Theater Arts, effort is being made by The Players, central New York's little theater organization situated in this city, to increase its membership from 1000 to 1500.

During the past year The Players, which has its own theater here and has been presenting a half-dozen productions each season for more than a decade, has been under the supervision of Robert LeSueur, veteran Broadway actor who organized camp productions during the World War and more recently was one of the leaders in putting theatricals into the CCC camps.

Mr. LeSueur worked in establishing the school here with Alan Stevenson, president of The Players. The school reached an enrollment of 100 in the first year. Classes began in November and continued through the winter months.

When "The Vagabond King" is presented at the close of the current season 178 amateur actors from Utica and central New York will have taken part in the organization's productions.

Encouragement of local writers is part of Mr. LeSueur's program and, in addition to the major productions thrown open to the public, a set of "one acts," written by Miss Clorinda Clarke in collaboration with the director, was presented.

Hamilton College faculty members and students have co-operated with the organization during the past season and Mr. LeSueur has gone to Hamilton College to supervise performances there. Bennington College students have likewise assisted at the school. In addition to the work at the school Mr. LeSueur and his associates have given extension lectures in upstate towns.

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New Executions in Tiflis Show Uneasiness of Soviet's Rulers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Execution at Tiflis in the Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic of more than 20 alleged plotters against the Soviet regime in Russia follows the recent execution of 44 in Siberia. These exents raise anew questions concerning the extent of counter-revolution in Russia.

Mass executions by any dictatorship usually reveal sizable undercover opposition to the regime in power. On March 15, an authority on Russian affairs reported the uneasiness of the Stalin regime following the so-called "Trotskyist trials" in which 29 persons were sentenced to death.

Pertinent paragraphs from that report as published by The Christian Science Monitor assume new significance in view of the current news. The writer said:

"There is abundant evidence that Joseph Stalin and his associates were profoundly disturbed by the discovery of conspirators. The leaders included many of the most responsible executives in the state machine, in a position to do much damage. Independent observers disagree about the amount of damage actually done, but most of them agree that so many important persons were in opposition that Mr. Stalin had good reason to be alarmed. . . .

"The Stalin regime proved strong enough to eliminate its rivals without itself being fundamentally shaken, but it still has much work to do before opposition is completely out-rooted."

Soviet police lay most of the plotting to directions emanating directly or indirectly from the exiled Leon Trotzky. In Mexico City, he has just announced the "Fourth International," designed to stage the world revolution which Mr. Trotzky says both the Third International and the Moscow regime are sabotaging or unnecessarily delaying.

MOSCOW, May 24 (AP)—Execution of more than 20 anti-government ploters at Tiflis in the Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic is reported.

The Tiflis executions raised the known total of those who have paid the death penalty in the Soviet Union since last August close to 100. Sixteen persons were shot after the first of the major treason trials in August, 13 more in January and 44 two weeks ago at Svobodny in the Far East.

The newspaper Pravda, Communist Party organ, predicted a forthcoming trial of "train wreckers" will be "even bigger than the Svobodny trial."

Mr. Beria, in his account of the Tiflis executions, said that "Trotzky-Fascist terrorists who aimed at establishment of an independent republic under protection of a certain capitalistic power have been completely destroyed."

Testifying at the January treason trial, Karl Radek, famous newspaper man, told of a conspiracy to overthrow Communism by helping Germany and Japan defeat Russia at war.

Until Saturday there had been no reports of a trial at Tiflis, but Moscow authorities generally believed the alleged conspirators appeared before a military court.

Pravda served a warning that none of those arrested as "train wreckers" can expect mercy in the forthcoming trial.

"Spies, wreckers and diversionists will continue to be exterminated mercilessly," the newspaper said.

Franklin Institute Plans Power Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 — A "power show" including an extensive display of power and maintenance equipment is scheduled to be held in connection with the fifty-first annual Steam Engineers' Convention, meeting in Franklin Institute from June 16 to 20 inclusive, according to Lewis G. Schlehner of the convention committee.

Choice of the Franklin Institute as the scene of this year's convention is appropriate, Mr. Schlehner declared, since the first power and electric show held in America was staged under the auspices of the institute in a building constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, during the presidency of Grover Cleveland. The latter had appointed a commission to conduct a national conference of electricians.

Generating and other electrical equipment—including models of engines using steam and other kinds of power—are part of the permanent display in the Franklin Institute.

Degree for Merrill

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The degree of Doctor of Aeronautical Science will be conferred upon Henry T. (Dick) Merrill, trans-Atlantic flier, by Pennsylvania Military College at commencement day exercises June 8.

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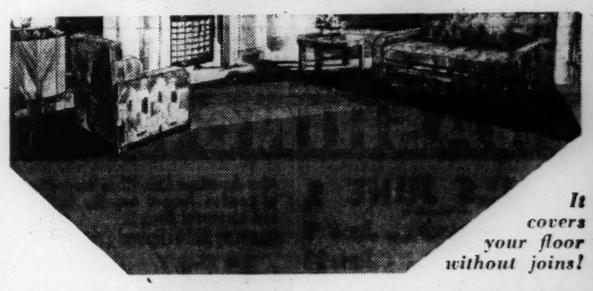

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12 ft. 0 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins.	£10.10.0	18 ft. 0 ins. x 13 ft. 6 ins.	£20.5.0
13 ft. 6 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins.	£11.16.3	15 ft. 0 ins. x 15 ft. 0 ins.	£18.15.0
15 ft. 0 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins.	£13.2.6	16 ft. 6 ins. x 15 ft. 0 ins.	£20.12.6
12 ft. 0 ins. x 12 ft. 0 ins.	£12.0.0	18 ft. 0 ins. x 15 ft. 0 ins.	£22.10.0
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Hull Seeks Freer World Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—America's attitude toward world peace efforts was pointed up over the week-end here by a succession of statements by the President and by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Taken together these statements reject any initiative by the United States toward the calling of a world conference, but deprecate the economic isolationism of some nations and pledge this country to a continued attack on all doctrines which block the road to freer world trade.

Without mentioning any single nation by name, the statements expressed clearly the strong disapproval of the American Government for the type of economic and social policies which prevail in Germany and Italy today. Incidentally they follow by a few days only a rededication of Italy by Premier Mussolini to the doctrine of economic isolationism.

On this point Mr. Hull declared:

"No country today possesses within its own frontiers sufficient resources, in terms of either natural endowment or human wisdom and skill, for its population to be prosperous and contented without a large measure of economic and cultural intercourse with the rest of the world."

The implication is to align the United States formally on the side of world influences seeking to break down war psychology in specific nations and the economic conditions which produce the war frame of mind. But at the same time it is emphasized that the United States will only go so far toward the achievement of this objective as it can by providing an example to the rest of the world of a willingness to reduce trade barriers.

First incident in this series was a public rejection by President Roosevelt of any intention of calling a world monetary conference. Following this negative stand he joined Mr. Hull Saturday night in a radio program concluding national observance of foreign trade week and honoring national Maritime Day.

Mr. Roosevelt's contribution on the last occasion was a brief message, read for him, which was important largely because it implied approval of what his Secretary of State went on to say thereafter. The significant paragraph from it was as follows:

"Maritime Day and foreign trade week, dedicated to the single objective of a greater exchange of goods, demonstrate the active interest of the United States in foreign trade and the determination of this country to do its part in restoring and expanding international commerce and thus in building the foundations of ending world peace."

Assails Isolationists

Mr. Hull then spoke for himself at more length, insisting on the fallacy of the isolationist doctrine and declaring that "a redoubling of efforts" for a reversal of "destructive and disruptive trends in international economic relations" is not only the next step toward restoration and expansion of world trade but "also the next step for world peace."

While Mr. Hull's endorsement of the fight for freer world trade is not in itself new, the vigor of his remarks on Saturday were viewed here as being important in the light of the current European situation where Italy and Germany are still clinging to the theory that they can make themselves self-sufficient while France and the Oslo group of small powers are preaching the doctrine of trade freedom and Britain meets with its dominions in an imperial conference which may determine the side on which the enormous weight of the Empire will be cast.

Anglo-U. S. Trade Pact

More than anything else the Hull speech was probably intended to encourage the freer trade influences in the empire conference. The speed of economic demobilization will probably depend very much on the encouragement or discouragement which that meeting gives to the freer trade school. In particular Mr. Hull is interested in the prospects of an Anglo-American trade agreement which could be a major contribution if Britain and the Dominions would be willing to modify the prevailing system of empire trade preferences.

While Mr. Hull and the President were endorsing freer trade here Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, was urging in a New York speech that private shipping interests take advantage of the prospects of renewed world trade. If they don't do this, he implied that the commission will be forced to embark on a program of extensive Government construction and operation of shipping to put the American flag back on the high seas.

Hull's Address

Mr. Hull's speech was in part as follows:

Countries may attempt to make themselves self-sufficient — either singly or in groups—by shutting themselves up within their borders; by foregoing mutually beneficial exchange of goods and services with other countries; by refusing to learn from the experience of others and to contribute their own experience to the treasure-house of culture and progress common to all mankind.

But even the largest of nations, embarking upon such a course, cannot escape paying a heavy penalty—in the form of lowered living standards and lowered levels of cultural existence for its citizens.

Unless a nation is content to sink into abject degradation, the economic and spiritual impoverishment, which is the inevitable accompaniment of national self-containment and isolation, sooner or later leads to growing dissatisfaction among its people, to domestic strife, and frequently to a breakdown of orderly democratic government. A nation, suffering from widespread unemployment, plunged into deepening economic distress, cannot be organized behind a stable structure of business, government and peace.

Policy of Co-operation

A nation, falling into this unhappy state, can easily be misled into threatening to wrest from others by force of arms what it could have obtained much more satisfactorily by peaceful means, were it to follow a policy of co-operation rather than one of hostile isolation. A nation, thrown into as tate of desperation, may even embark upon the supreme folly of actually attempting to attain these ends by means of military adventure.

Such a nation has no friends in the great community of nations which comprises the human race. By its misguided attempts to thwart the forces of reasonable action and thus to turn back the clock of progress, it can only bring injury upon itself, as well as upon others.

There is another way—and a far better way—of national and international life. It is the way of friendly attitude, of co-operative effort, of fair-dealing.

The world is abundantly rich in natural resources. The human race, in its ages of civilized existence, has accumulated a vast store of wisdom and knowledge. All these humanity possesses in adequate measure to enable all nations to advance toward higher and higher levels of satisfying men's needs and aspirations through processes of peaceful and consecutive effort.

The Cost of Strife

The grim panoply of strife and war may bring a semblance of momentary glory. But that doubtful glory is all too soon swept into oblivion by the material and moral destruction which inexorably follows in the wake of an armed conflict.

It is not through gradually impoverishing isolation nor through the sudden catastrophe of civil strife or international war that the nations can secure for their citizens the blessings of freedom, of orderly government, of advancing cultural development, of continuing employment, and of rising standards of living.

Only by a determination to live at peace, within and without, only by dealing with each other fairly and reasonably in all of the numerous worth-while international relationships, can the nations of the world enrich and ennoble the lives of their citizens.

Mutually Beneficient Trade

The most basic among these relationships are those which comprise the exchange of goods among nations. Today this process of mutually beneficial trade is obstructed by a multitude of barriers expressive of the search by individual nations or groups of nations for means to insure varying degrees of national isolation and self-containment.

To be sure, in recent years much has been done to bring down these excessive barriers and to place economic relations among nations upon a basis of fair-dealing and of equality of treatment. We, in the United States, have worked with vigor and determination, through our trade agreements program, to attain those vital objectives.

Many other nations have likewise made a contribution to a reversal of destructive and disruptive trends in international economic relations. A redoubling of efforts in this direction is the next indispensable step in the restoration and expansion of world trade.

Economic Rehabilitation

It is also the next step for world peace. Many nations are caught today in a stifling net of mutual mistrust, of political hostility, of exhausting and suicidal race for military power, of continuing economic warfare. A demobilization of all these armaments—moral, political, military and economic—is necessary for durable peace.

In this vast and difficult process of rebuilding a peaceful world out of the animosities, tensions and fears that hold sway at the present time, economic rehabilitation, conceived in terms of renewed full employment and rising standards of living, is a task of the utmost urgency.

It represents the most tangible and convincing expression of hope which must replace current and widespread despair if the world is to be spared from catastrophe. And no phase of economic rehabilitation is more vital than a restoration and expansion of foreign trade through a re-establishment of fair and friendly and co-operative trade relations among the nations.

A Haven of Refreshment

Alice Chauncey

Hawthorne House
Christian Science House at Hampstead, England

English Christian Scientists Open 'Hawthorne House' Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Hawthorne House, Hampstead, has now been opened as a Christian Science House, and the first guests have been welcomed.

Few more lovely sites for such an establishment could have been found in the London area than the one upon which Hawthorne House stands. Upon the heights of Hampstead, secluded behind its own walls and surrounded by a small garden, some of its windows have magnificent views over the roofs of London, others toward Hendon and the country.

In England all nursing homes are required by law to be registered and to be under the charge of a doctor or a duly qualified medical nurse. The law, however, specially allows Christian Science nursing homes to be carried on as such provided they are called "Christian Science Houses" and are conducted in accordance with the practice and precepts of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Hawthorne Trust

The question of maintaining the Christian Science Houses in England on a more adequate basis has been receiving earnest consideration from the English Field, with the result that Hawthorne House has been opened by Hawthorne Trust Ltd., a non-profit-making company limited by guarantee, to which members of The Mother Church or of branch churches or societies are eligible to become subscribers. In this manner the Field is enabled to assume responsibility for the financial support of the House and its management, thus enabling the Superintendent and nurses to devote undisturbed time and thought to their duties.

It is of interest to recall that in 1880 and 1885 Mary Baker Eddy preached in Hawthorne Hall, Boston. Many healings took place there and in the London Times of May 20, 1885, in what is probably one of the first known newspaper references to Christian Science in England, mention is made of the Christian Science services held in that hall. The name of Hawthorne House and the Trust, therefore, serve to remind us of this historical episode in the life of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the first public reference to the Movement in this country.

Extensive alterations were necessary at Hawthorne House to fit the original house for its new purpose, such as altering the aspect of several of the bedrooms from a northerly to a southerly one. By this means, 13 of the 18 rooms available for guests now face to the south. The original stables were also converted into an annex for the staff, and a garage is yet to be added.

Sunny Spaciousness

There is a sunny spaciousness about the House which is very pleasant. The decorations, while simple, give one an impression of quietness and harmony. The walls of palest pink, and the thick-piled carpets of light beige are uniform throughout the house and annex, thus avoiding the effect of unrest engendered by sudden changes of style and color. Particularly charming are the bright chintzes which cover the beds and chairs, and which hang at the windows of each room.

The house contains a large drawing room and a dining room for guests, as well as a sitting room and special dining room for the nurses and associates. Trees may be seen outside of every window, and many of the ground floor windows open onto a lawn.

In spite of the feeling of being in the country which is experienced at Hawthorne House, it can be reached in 20 minutes from the center of London.

Probation-Parole Co-ordination Urged

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24 (AP)—Co-ordination of probation and parole activities with institutional treatment is almost non-existent because correctional machinery lacks a single guiding hand, Bennet Mead, a statistician of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, said at the opening of the National Probaeion Association 31st annual conference, May 21.

Approximately 400 members of the association, including probation officers and juvenile court judges, are expected to attend the conference. The association is a voluntary organization committed to a nation-wide program of improvement of juvenile and adult courts.

"Probation is considered to be almost exclusively the function of the court," Mr. Mead declared. "Parole is usually granted by an independent board or by some special board attached to the Governor's office, and institutional treatment of offenders is the exclusive function of some administrative bureau or board."

Mr. Mead then pointed out that a few states have boards of control responsible for both institutional management and parole administration, but added that "such co-operation as now exists comes largely through a common interest in the problem of delinquency."

Increased Payments Urged Under Old-Age Assistance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—An increase in payments under state old-age assistance laws is recommended by the Twentieth Century Fund in a statement issued today in advance of the report by its committee on old-age security to be made public next month.

The Fund, which was founded and is headed by Edward A. Filene, Boston philanthropist, holds that the indigent assistance laws and the Federal pension system should offer something more than bare emergency relief and that the inadequacy of present-day payments is evidenced by the findings of its research staff that, although the average pensions paid by one state last January were above $30, the average for the country as a whole was slightly less than $19 a month and in one state was as low as $4.06.

"In contrast with these small sums," the announcement says, "the data thus far available shows that in the larger cities an income of $30 to $40 a month to aged single persons and $50 to $60 for married couples is barely enough to maintain an acceptable standard of life. In the rural districts, costs are undoubtedly less, but are still far above the average level of current pension payments in most states."

Urges New Standards

To remedy this situation by increasing the incentive for states to make more adequate payments, the Committee suggests a provision that no federal grant be made to any state unless the average pension to those on its rolls amounts to at least $12, and that the federal grant be two-thirds of the amount needed to pay such minimum pensions. Moreover, where average pensions exceed $12 and up to the limit of $30, the Committee recommends that the federal grant be one-half of the total additional amount above the amount needed to pay $12 average pensions. The Committee holds that adoption of this recommendation would result in a greater measure of federal help to the poorer states which cannot pay higher pensions.

Disagreement with these findings was voiced by Miss Grace Abbott, one of the members of the Committee, the announcement says. Miss Abbott holding that her experience "makes the conclusion inescapable" that the proposal would encourage a $12 average grant, which she declares would be utterly inadequate.

The Committee also finds much wrong with federal contributory benefits and recommends several changes, since it "does not promise anything like adequate security, even to the unmarried worker with average income if he is now more than 45 years of age."

Retirement Benefits

If the federal contributory system is to be maintained side by side with the federal-state non-contributory old-age assistance plan, it is essential, in the committee's judgment, that initial benefits payable under the contributory plan should be considerably higher than the "clearly inadequate" $10 initial minimum now provided. It recommends, therefore, that the initial retirement benefits payable under the federal contributory system to workers who qualify for retirement in 1939 and thereafter should not be less than $20 a month, instead of $10 as at present.

"But even if initial benefits were raised to $20, in accordance with the committee's recommendation," the statement continues, "married couples under the contributory system would still not be provided with as adequate security as under state old-age asistance. . . .

"The committee therefore recommends that provision be made that a supplementary benefit of $15 a month be paid to wives, or to the dependent husband, under certain conditions."

Old-Age Assistance Rolls Show Gains in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—An increase of 17,248 persons receiving old-age assistance benefits in New York State was announced by William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, in a report placed before Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia here today.

Mr. Hodson said there were 27,162 men and women on the rolls on Oct. 1, 1936, while 44,410 were receiving benefits on April 30, 1937. Out of the 17,248 new cases added during the half year, he added, 2137 cases had been dropped from the rolls.

War Study in Schools Opposed by Baptists

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (AP)—The Northern Baptist Association voted unanimously against compulsory military training in all schools.

The 5000 delegates greeted with applause the report of the committee on exemption from military service, which recommended the action. The report included schools assisted by the Government.

"It is as clear an issue of religious liberty as America has ever had," said the Rev. Frank W. Pedelford of Boston, chairman of the committee. "It is one in which the struggle between democracy and fascism is epitomized."

The committee said substitution of such subjects as international law, history of arbitration and diplomacy "would make far more valuable citizens than compulsory military training."

New York Merchants Seek Two-Cent City Postage Rate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Efforts to get this session of Congress to enact legislation restoring the 2-cent postage rate on all first-class mail deposited in New York City for delivery here were begun by the Merchants' Association and other commercial bodies today.

As the law stands now, the first-class postage rate is 2 cents on letters delivered in the postal district where mailed, and 3 cents for outside postal districts. Eight separate postal districts are listed in the city, only Manhattan and the Bronx being included in one zone.

Thus, while it costs only 2 cents to send a letter from lower Manhattan to the Bronx, it costs 3 cents to send it across to Brooklyn. The districts are so divided that it sometimes costs 3 cents to send a letter only a few blocks.

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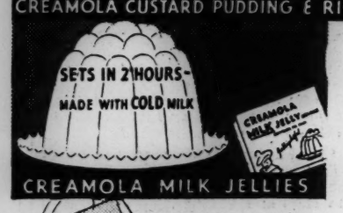

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Roosevelt Message Setting Aims of His Labor Program

(Continued From Page 1)

its effectiveness upon the other. Both working simultaneously will open new outlets for productive capital. Our nation so richly endowed with natural resources and with a capable and industrious population should be able to devise ways and means of insuring to all our able-bodied working men and women a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. A self-supporting and self-respecting democracy can plead no justification for the existence of child labor, no economic reason for chiseling workers' wages or stretching workers' hours.

Enlightened business is learning that competition ought not to cause bad social consequences which inevitably react upon the profits of business itself. All but the hopelessly reactionary will agree that to conserve our primary resources of man power, government must have some control over maximum hours, minimum wages, the evil of child labor and the exploitation of unorganized labor.

Nearly 20 years ago in his dissenting opinion in Hammer v. Dagenhart, Mr. Justice Holmes expressed his views as to the power of the Congress to prohibit the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of the product of the labor of children in factories below what Congress then deemed to be civilized social standards. Surely the experience of the last 20 years has only served to reinforce the wisdom and the rightness of his views. And surely if he was right about the power of the Congress over the work of children in factories, it is equally right that the Congress has the power over decent wages and hours in those same factories. He said:

Authority of Congress

"I had thought that the propriety of the exercise of a power admitted to exist in some cases was for the consideration of Congress alone and that this court always had disavowed the right to intrude its judgment upon questions of policy or morals. It is not for this court to pronounce when prohibition is necessary to regulation if it ever may be necessary —to say that it is permissible as against strong drink but not as against the product of ruined lives.

"The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the States. They may regulate their internal affairs and their domestic commerce as they like. But when they seek to send their products across the state line they are no longer within their rights. If there were no Constitution and no Congress their power to cross the line would depend upon their neighbors. Under the Constitution such commerce belongs not to the states but to Congress to regulate. It may carry out its views of public policy whatever indirect effect they may have upon the activities of the states. Instead of being encountered by a prohibitive tariff at her boundaries the state encounters the public policy of the United States which it is for Congress to express. The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole. The national welfare as understood by Congress may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of some self-seeking state. It seems to me entirely constitutional for Congress to enforce its understanding by all the means at its command."

Mr. Justice Brandeis, Mr. Justice Clark and Mr. Justice McKenna agreed. A majority of the Supreme Court, however, decided 5-4 against Mr. Justice Holmes and laid down a rule of constitutional law which has ever since driven into impractical distinctions and subterfuges all attempts to assert the fundamental power of the National Government over interstate commerce.

Spoke for American People

But although Mr. Justice Holmes spoke for a minority of the Supreme Court, he spoke for a majority of the American people.

One of the primary purposes of the formation of our federal union was to do away with the trade barriers between the states. To the Congress and not to the states was given the power to regulate commerce among the several states. Congress cannot interfere in local affairs, but when goods pass through the channels of commerce from one state to another they become subject to the power of the Congress, and the Congress may exercise that power to recognize and protect the fundamental interests of free labor.

And so to protect the fundamental interests of free labor and a free people we propose that only goods which have been produced under conditions which meet the minimum standards of free labor shall be admitted to interstate commerce. Goods produced under conditions which do not meet rudimentary standards of decency should be regarded as contraband and ought not to be allowed to pollute the channels of interstate trade.

These rudimentary standards will of necessity at the start fall far short of the ideal. Even in the treatment of national problems there are geographical and industrial diversities which practical statesmanship cannot wholly ignore. Backward labor conditions and relatively progressive labor conditions cannot be completely assimilated and made uniform at one fell swoop without creating economic dislocations.

Practical exigencies suggest the wisdom of distinguishing labor conditions which are clearly oppressive from those which are not as fair or as reasonable as they should be under circumstances prevailing in particular industries. Most fair labor standards, as a practical matter, require some differentiation between different industries and localities. But there are a few rudimentary standards of which we may properly ask general and widespread observance. Failure to observe them must be regarded as socially and economically oppressive and unwarranted under almost any circumstance.

Setting of Maximum

Allowing for a few exceptional trades and permitting longer hours on the payment of time and a half for overtime, it should not be difficult to define a general maximum working week. Allowing for appropriate qualifications and general classifications by administrative action, it should also be possible to put some floor below which the wage ought not to fall. There should be no difficulty in ruling out the products of the labor of children from any fair market. And there should also be little dispute when it comes to ruling out of the interstate markets products of employers who deny to their workers the right of self-organization and collective bargaining, whether through the fear of labor spies, the bait of company unions, or the use of strike-breakers. The abuses disclosed by the investigations of the Senate must be promptly curbed.

With the establishment of these rudimentary standards as a base we must seek to build up, through appropriate administrative machinery, minimum wage standards of fairness and reasonableness, industry by industry, having due regard to local and geographical diversities and to the effect of unfair labor conditions upon competition in interstate trade and upon the maintenance of industrial peace.

Although a goodly portion of the goods of American industry move in interstate commerce, and will be covered by the legislation which we recommend, there are many purely local pursuits and services which no federal legislation can effectively cover. No state is justified in sitting idly by and expecting the Federal Government to meet state responsibility for those labor conditions with which the state may effectively deal without fear of unneighborly competition from sister states. The proposed federal legislation should be a stimulus and not a hindrance to state action.

As we move resolutely to extend the frontiers of social progress, we must be guided by practical reason and not by barren formulae. We must ever bear in mind that our objective is to improve and not to impair the standard of living of those who are now undernourished, poorly clad and ill-housed.

Power of Government

We know that overwork and underpay do not increase the national income when a large portion of our workers remain unemployed. Reasonable and flexible use of the long-established right of government to set and to change working hours can, I hope, decrease unemployment in those groups in which unemployment today principally exists.

Our problem is to work out in practice those labor standards which will permit the maximum but prudent employment of our human resources to bring within the reach of the average man and woman a maximum of goods and of services conducive to the fulfillment of the promise of American life.

Legislation can, I hope, be passed at this session of the Congress further to help those who toil in factory and on farm. We have promised it. We cannot stand still.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Fine Furs Apparel *and* Accessories

For Men and Women

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited

Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

The Crown motif adds a Coronation touch to the romance of young people becoming engaged this historic year.

The illustrated Ring, in platinum—with sterling silver presentation case,

125.00

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS LIMITED

MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY VANCOUVER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE, LTD., TORONTO BIRKS-DINGWALL, LTD., WINNIPEG

Kentucky Fiddler

Courtesy National Committee on Folk Art

Mrs. Jesse Davis
Of Roaring River, Ky., Near Cumberland Gap

KSLM Careful In Acceptance Of Advertising

With Monitor Newscasters

SALEM, Ore. — "If in doubt—don't" is the watchword in the commercial policy of Station KSLM here which stands as a barricade holding questionable advertising material from the ears of listeners.

KSLM's management further states that if advertising matter comes to it in which the commodity, service or integrity of the manufacturers may be in question, the material finds no place on its facilities. From its inception, the station has refused hard liquor advertising. It has shunned from spreading the story of questionable enterprises, such as chain letters and other forms of gambling and lotteries.

Moreover, KSLM has furthered conscientious religious work and has devised a time rate which makes it more easily possible for religious sects to do radio extension work. Along educational radiocasting lines, KSLM has relayed a series of programs from the local high school, for the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Oregon Federation of Music Clubs, the Kiwanis, Lions and other fraternal organizations.

Being located in the capital city of Oregon KSLM has often co-operated with Charles H. Martin, Governor of Oregon, and members of his official family by extending them radiocasting time.

Besides the news service of a press association catering to radio stations exclusively, KSLM has radiocast "The Monitor Views the News" from the early months of its operation. Thomas Nelson, KSLM announcer, has taken a personal interest in the radiocasting of Monitor news and this, the management believes, is responsible for its popularity.

KSLM's call letters were selected by the management to indicate as far as practicable the geographical location of the station. The letter "K" of course must precede the calls of all stations west of the Mississippi River. The Oregon Radio, Inc., owners of KSLM, has been managed by H. B. Read, a pioneer in radiocasting in the northwest. Mr. Read's experience in radio extends back to the time when radio was principally a commercial code business.

Mr. "Boots" Grant, chief announcer and program manager of KSLM, came to the station early in its operation from a successful music career. He enjoys a favorable audience partly because of his wide acquaintance, pleasing voice and knowledge of radio entertainment.

KSLM's management estimates the station's daylight range about 20 to 25 miles, with a night range probably somewhat less due to inetrference from both a station to the south and north. The nighttime audience of KSLM is conservatively estimated at about 90,000 with about a third of this figure for a daytime audience.

KSLM radiocasts on a frequency of 1370 kilocycles with a power of 100 watts.

This is article No. 80 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, May 26.

Merit Plan Urged For CCC Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Restoration of the merit system clause in the original Federal Civilian Conservation Corps Act is urged by the National Civil Service Reform League in a statement made public here today. It characterizes the action of the House of Representatives in amending the bill to exempt from the civil service laws all conservation corps civilian employees as "a backward step," and asks the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to restore this clause.

The league holds that the Civilian Conservation Corps is "gradually deteriorating through a growing policy of basing appointment and retention of employees upon political preferment" and declares that "it is a mistake to believe that when an emergency board is placed under the civil service law its status changes to that of a permanent agency."

"This false idea is unfortunately fostered by some opponents of the merit system," H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the league, said. 'The civil service law in no way precludes or interferes with the abolition of any agency, department or division when it shall have served its purpose. Nor does the law prevent the dismissal or transfer of any employees except when made for political or religious reasons."

Weaving of Ancient Patterns Is Revived in Kentucky Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—A revival of weaving among the younger women in remote sections of Kentucky is preserving early traditional patterns of American art, according to Miss Lou Tate, of Louisville, Ky., regional representative of the National Committee on Folk Arts.

Miss Tate has opened an exhibition of folk arts of Kentucky at the Folk Arts Center, 673 Fifth avenue. The exhibit, which represents the work of about 20 counties, will continue through June 19.

Speaking on "The Coverlet Trail," Miss Tate described research she has conducted for several years into "Southern shacks and mansions" where patterns and pieces of patterns were tucked away in odd places In one place a famous "kivver" was discovered wrapped around the family stock of sweet potatoes. In another place, one of these woven strips was on an ironing board.

The younger women who are renewing the weaving business have three, four and even five generations of weaving behind them, Miss Tate said. She said finest examples date from 1850 to Civil War days.

Even before that, according to an old clipping from the Lexington Reporter of 1825, shown at the exhibition, the Kentucky weaver advertised his services.

Methods by which these craftsmen arrived at the soft and subtle colors are still "a little vague," Miss Tate explained, due to the informality of directions. Yellow, for example, is achieved by "double armful of sagegrass." Another expert in black dye said to "take a large kittle, put in layers of wood and layers of walnut hulls not too ripe and not to green, etcetera."

Job Insurance, Age Pension Are Upheld by Supreme Court

(Continued From Page 1)

tice Sutherland, and concurred in by Justice Van Devanter and Butler. Mr. Justice McReynolds dissented without a written opinion.

Justice Cardozo Calls Social Security Laws Plainly National Issue

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Speaking for himself and six other justices in upholding the old-age pension section of the security law today, Mr. Justice Cardoza said:

"The purge of nation-wide calamity that began in 1929 has taught us many lessons. Not the least is the solidarity of interests that may once have seemed to be divided.

National Problem

"The problem is plainly national in area and dimensions. Moreover, laws of the separate states cannot deal with it effectively. Congress, at least, had a basis for that belief.

"States and local governments are often lacking in the resources that are necessary to finance an adequate program of security for the aged.

"This is brought out with a wealth of illustration in recent studies of the problem.

"Apart from the failure of resources, states and local governments are at times reluctant to increase so heavily the burden of taxation to be borne by their residents for fear of placing themselves in a position of economic disadvantage as compared with neighbors or competitors. We have seen this in our study of the problem of unemployment compensation.

Old-Age Pensions

"A system of old-age pensions has special dangers of its own, if put in force in one state and rejected in another. The existence of such a system is a bait to the needy and dependent elsewhere, encouraging them to migrate and seek a haven of repose. Only a power that is national can serve the interest of all."

Among spectators that crowded the packed courtroom as the two decisions were read were Senators Robinson of Arkansas, prominently mentioned to succeed the retiring Justice Van Devanter, and Senator Connally (D) of Texas, a foe of the court bill.

Insurance Provisions

The unemployment insurance provisions taxed employers of more than eight persons to assist in caring for the future jobless and to provide a cushion against economic depression.

To induce states to adopt programs of their own and carry out the purpose of the federal act, the legislation provided that employers could deduct up to 90 per cent of the federal tax by paying that amount to the State.

Forty-five states and the District of Columbia have adopted programs approved by the Federal Social Security Board. Those that did not are Illinois, Missouri and Florida.

Eleven states specified that their own program should be dropped if the federal act were held unconstitutional. Twenty-four provided that the program should be suspended to await a decision as to the future by the governor or the legislature. Ten states and the District of Columbia enacted legislation independent of the federal act.

The measure imposed a tax on employers' pay rolls ranging from 1 per cent in 1936 to 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter. It was not applicable to agricultural labor, domestic service, seamen and employees of the federal and state governments.

Defended by Cardozo

"The Social Security Act," Mr. Justice Cardozo said, "is an attempt to find a method by which public agencies may work together to a common end."

"Every dollar of the new taxes," he added, "will continue in all likelihood to be used and needed by the nation as long as states are unwilling, whether through timidity or for other motives, to do what can be done at home.

"At least the inference is permissible that Congress so believed, though retaining undiminished freedom to spend the money as it pleased.

"On the other hand fulfillment of the home duty will be lightened and encouraged by crediting the taxpayer upon his account with the Treasury of the nation to the extent that his contributions under the laws of the locality have simplified or diminished the problem of relief.

Hardships to Avoid

"Duplicated taxes, or burdens that approach them, are recognized hardships that government, state or national, may properly avoid. If Congress believed that the general welfare would better be promoted by relief through local units than by the system then in vogue, the cooperating localities ought not in all fairness to pay a second time.

"Who, then, is coerced through the operation of this statute? Not the taxpayer. He pays in fulfillment of the mandate of the local legislature. Not the state. Even now she does not offer a suggestion that in passing the unemployment law she was affected by duress."

Mr. Justice Cardozo then cited decisions by lower courts on validity of the Alabama Unemployment Compensation Act which supplements the federal legislation. He then added:

"For all that appears she is satisfied with her choice, and would be sorely disappointed if it were now to be annulled. The difficulty with the petitioner's contention is that it confuses motive with coercion."

Dissent by Sutherland

Mr. Justice Sutherland dissented only from the requirement of the unemployment insurance plan that states deposit their reserve funds in the United States Treasury.

He said he believed the unemployment insurance tax, and other provisions of the plan were valid but said the Government would invade states' rights in its control of the reserves deposited in the Treasury.

Criticizing one phase of the unemployment insurance plan, Mr. Justice Sutherland said:

"Everything which the act seeks to do for the relief of unemployment might have been accomplished as is done by this same act for the relief of the misfortunes of old age without obliging the states to surrender or share with another government any of its powers."

Balance of Powers

"If we are to survive as the United States, the balance between the powers of the nation and those of the state must be maintained."

Mr. Justice Butler's dissent said the tax provision, "if not amounting to coercion in a legal sense, are manifestly designed and intended directly to affect state action in the respects specified." He added:

"And, if valid as so employed, this 'tax and credit' device may be made effective to enable federal authorities to induce, if not indeed to compel, state enactments for any purpose within the realm of state power and generally to control state administration of state laws. . . .

"The terms of the measure make it clear that the tax and credit device was intended to enable federal officers virtually to control the exertion of powers of the states in a field in which they alone have jurisdiction and from which the United States is by constitution excluded."

Upholds Excise Tax

Mr. Justise Cardozo, for the majority, said that the tax, "described in the statute as an excise, is laid with uniformity throughout the United States as a duty, an impost or an excise upon the relation of employment."

He added that the excise "is not invalid under the provisions of the Fifth Amendment (guaranteeing due process of law) by force of its exemptions."

Stating that a statute does not apply to employers of less than eight or to agricultural labor and others, Mr. Justice Cardozo said:

"The classifications and exemptions directed by the statute now in controversy have support in considerations of policy and practical convenience that cannot be condemned as arbitrary."

He continued that the tax "is not void as involving the coercion of the states in contravention of the Tenth Amendment (states' rights) or of restrictions implicit in our federal form of government.

"The proceeds of the excise when collected," he said, "are paid into the treasury at Washington, and thereafter are subject to appropriation like public moneys generally. No presumption can be indulged that they will be misapplied or wasted.

"Even if they were collected in the hope or expectation that some other and collateral good would be furthered as an incident, that without more would not make the act invalid."

Reviewing the recent depression when he said as many as 16,000,000 or more were out of work, Mr. Justice Cardozo continued:

"Disaster to the breadwinner meant disaster to dependents. Accordingly the roll of the unemployed, itself formidable enough, was only a partial roll of the destitute or needy. The fact developed quickly that the states were unable to give the requisite relief. The problem had become national in area and dimensions. There was need of help from the nation if the people were not to starve.

"It is too late today for the argument to be heard with tolerance that in a crisis so extreme the use of the moneys of the nation to relieve the unemployed and their dependents is a use for any purpose narrower than the promotion of the general welfare."

History of Case

Constitutionality of the law was challenged by the Charles G. Steward Machine Company, of Alabama, on the ground that it violated state rights by subjecting them to "coercion and compulsion" and took property without due process of law.

The Government replied that the experience in the recent depression had proved unemployment relief legislation was necessary and that the measure was a constitutional effort to provide for "the general welfare."

Rockefeller Benefactions Hailed Round World

(Continued From Page 1)

$50 for his first three months' work, as assistant bookkeeper in a produce commission warehouse on the lake front in Cleveland, Ohio. By the time he had reached middle age he had amassed what many persons believed to be the largest fortune ever controlled by a private individual in the history of the world. At the age of 57 he began to withdraw from active business life and started to give money away. In 35 years he gave away considerably more than half a billion dollars.

A statement given out at Rockefeller offices in 1928 revealed that in the 18 years since 1910 he had given away publicly $443,832,644. His largest gift had been $182,704,624 to the Rockefeller Foundation, chartered "to promote the welfare of mankind in all parts of the world."

Other great gifts included, in round numbers, $129,000,000 to the General Education Board; $74,000,000 to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, founded to perpetuate the charity practiced by his wife; $40,000,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and $35,000,000 to the University of Chicago.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. followed his father's example, and in the 1910-1928 interval, made gifts totaling more than $60,000,000. Before that period, the Rockefeller gifts had been numerous and generous and they continued afterward. One of the largest later Rockefeller contributions was $1,000,000 to the New York City Emergency Unemployment Committee in December, 1930.

33 Oil Companies

At the height of his business career, Mr. Rockefeller directed the affairs of 33 oil companies and influenced directly the policies of hundreds of corporations, including many forms of modern industry. Their combined capitalization ran into the billions, and they employed hundreds of thousands of men and women.

For several years his companies controlled four fifths of the oil business in the United States. He was the business partner of many American millionaires. He owned blocks of stocks in most of the trunk line railroads in the United States. He controlled mines and mills, notably the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Sold Property to Son

In July, 1925, Mr. Rockefeller sold his Pocantico Hills estate, near Tarrytown, N. Y.—8000 acres, covering 12½ square miles, it eventually grew to be—his place at Lakewood, N. J., his town house in New York, where he had not resided for many years, and his winter home at Ormond Beach, Fla., to his son, for $3,068,000.

Much of the enlargement of the Pocantico Hills estate was done after John D. Rockefeller Jr. took it over. He even bought an entire village—paid the individual property owners for their land and reimbursed them for their expenses in moving away. As Mr. Rockefeller's grandchildren married, homes were built for them at Pocantico Hills.

John D. Rockefeller was born on July 8, 1839, at Richford, Tioga County, N. Y. He was of the fifth generation in descent from Johann Peter Rockefeller, who came with his sons to America from near Coblenz on the Rhine in 1720 and settled in New Jersey. The family was originally French, named "Rochefeuille" or "Rocqueville," meaning "Rockleaf," and they had lived for a long time in France, whence they fled when the Huguenots were being persecuted in 1685.

Mr. Rockefeller's parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853. John spent a year and a half in high school, only to find that he could not afford to go to college. So he paid for a three months' course in a commercial school and managed to absorb in six weeks all that they could teach about bookkeeping and business theory.

In 1855 Hewitt & Tuttle hired him to be assistant bookkeeper in their produce warehouse on the lake front. He did not know what his pay would be when he took the job. At the end of the year he was handed $50 for a little more than three months' work. The next year he drew $25 a month, and the following year $50.

From the day he drew his first pay he kept an exact record of every cent received and paid out. The famous Rockefeller "ledger A," an account book kept by the future multimillionaire at about that time, revealed his early habit to distribute wealth as well as to accumulate wealth. Entries showed such items as "50 cents to a poor woman" and "25 cents to a poor man."

When he was 18 his pay was raised to $700 a year. He asked for $800, but could not get it. He had saved nearly $1000, so, after a careful look round, he invested his savings, plus $1000 borrowed from his father, in a partnership with Maurice B. Clark, an Englishman 10 years his senior, and they opened a commission business.

"We were prosperous from the beginning," Mr. Rockefeller said later. "We did a business of $45,000 the first year. Our profit was not large—I think $4400."

When Drake struck oil in Pennsylvania, in 1859, there was a rush to the new field of wealth from all parts of the country. But the young merchant stayed out, questioning and studying, for more than two years. Then he and his partner joined with Samuel Andrews, who had learned the art of cleansing and refining petroleum. Under the title of Andrews, Clark & Co. they organized a separate firm to refine oil and built a small refinery on the bank of Kingsbury Run, near Cleveland.

This business, by mutual consent, was put up at auction in 1865, and Mr. Rockefeller bought it in at $72,500. Thus began the firm of Rockefeller & Andrews, which grew within five years into the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, incorporated in January, 1870, with a capital of $1,000,000—a vast sum in those days. In the meantime Mr. Rockefeller's brothers, William and Frank, besides Henry M. Flagler, Stephen V. Harkness and several others, had joined the enterprise. Less than 10 years had passed since Mr. Rockefeller entered the oil business.

Formation of "Trust"

Cleveland became one of the chief oil refining centers of the country, taking the place previously occupied by Pittsburgh. Soon the principal refiners of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia sought to join the Standard Oil organization. They were welcomed into the alliance of interests, as were many other concerns in New York, New Jersey, New England and the oil regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

For several years the stocks of these several companies were held in a private trust, but in 1882 the Standard Oil Trust was formed to hold them all. The total dividends paid by the Standard Oil combination, from its formation in 1882 to its dissolution in 1911, were estimated at $751,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller's colossal wealth and power made him one of the greatest economic factors of his time. With him began the real development of big business and the era of the so-called "swollen fortunes," which gave rise to much public agitation and new political doctrines.

Attacks in Court

Few men or corporations have been more bitterly assailed than John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company. Rivals from the earliest days accused them both of "crushing out" competition, of getting rich on rebates of freight charges from the railroad companies, bribing men to spy on competing companies.

For many years it was the unbroken policy of Mr. Rockefeller and his associates to "say nothing and saw wood," though they met all attacks before courts, legislatures and commissions and won most of the issues.

The most spectacular of these cases came in 1907 when Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, then of the Federal District Court in Chicago, forced Mr. Rockefeller to appear as a witness, then fined the Standard Oil Company of Indiana $20,000 on each of 1462 counts charging acceptance of rebates on a shipment of oil. The total penalty of $29,240,000 was never paid as the Supreme Court reversed the case.

Those were the days of "trust busting," and the Standard Oil suffered the fate of several other combinations when, in 1911, the Supreme Court, acting under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, ordered it dissolved. But the various constituent concerns into which it was split prospered even more than when under the one direct control.

Although Mr. Rockefeller had retired from active, daily business 15 years earlier, he retained the title of president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey until this dissolution went into effect.

Rockefeller Purposes

The end of the big trust was followed by considerable historical comment, in which its founder joined.

"We were simply trying to compass a situation," was the answer Mr. Rockefeller gave when asked why the company was first organized. "But no man, no concern, was ever forced into the Standard Oil Company. Any such charge is false. We treated the smallest and weakest of our competitors with just as much consideration as the biggest and ablest."

In his "Random Reminiscences," Mr. Rockefeller said:

"The conditions were so chaotic (at the start of the company) that most of the refiners were very desirous of getting out of the business. We invariably offered those who wanted to sell the option of taking cash or stock in our company.

"We very much preferred to have them take the stock, because a dollar in those days looked as large as a cartwheel; but, as a matter of business policy, we found it desirable to offer them the option. In most cases they were precipitate in their choice of cash. They knew what a dollar would buy, but they were very skeptical in regard to the probability of resurrecting the oil business and giving any permanent value to its shares."

Organized Benefactions

After he had retired from active business Mr. Rockefeller applied himself to the task of giving as zealously as he had applied himself to the task of getting. Above all, he sought, as he often said, "to solve the problem of giving money away without making paupers of those who receive it."

He gathered about him a body of experienced advisers and established a group of benevolent corporations.

Always he felt his way, slowly and with extreme caution. The published record shows that before giving the first $100,000 to the University of Chicago he had a careful survey made to discover the largest community whose needs could be served by such an institution.

As the school grew in usefulness he added more and more to its funds until at the end of 20 years he made his final gift, which brought his total contribution up to $35,000,000.

He steadfastly refused to allow the university to be named after him, and its officers have always declared that he never criticized or interferred with the appointment of its teachers or sought to influence what they taught. It was only after an argument that he consented to the full official title of "The University of Chicago, founded by John D. Rockefeller."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg (First Church): Orpheum Theater, 3 p. m., May 30.

Ontario

Galt: Capitol Theater, Water Street, South, 3:15 p. m., May 30.
St. Thomas: Capitol Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 30.

England

London

London (Eleventh Church): Regal Cinema, Marble Arch, W. 1, 3 p. m., June 6.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Town Hall, 8 p. m., June 8.

Surrey

Red Hill (auspices Society, Reigate): Market Hall, 8 p. m., June 7.

United States

California

Alameda (Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Avenue and Walnut Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
Montebello: Montebello High School Auditorium, Whittier Boulevard, between Maple and Vail Avenues, 3 p. m., May 30.
Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 31.
San Francisco (Second Church): Church Edifice, 655 Dolores Street, 8 p. m., June 4.
Willows: Memorial Building, 8 p. m., June 1.
Yuba City: Yuba City Grammar School Auditorium, Bridge and Plumas Streets, 3 p. m., May 30.

Connecticut

Danbury: Masonic Temple, 337 Main street, 8:15 p. m., June 3.
Greenwich: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
New Haven: Hillhouse High School Auditorium, 55 Tower Parkway, 8:15 p. m., June 4.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 31.
Monmouth: Circuit Court Room, Warren County Court House, Public Square, 8 p. m., June 1.
Murphysboro: Masonic Temple, Twelfth and Chestnut Street, 3 p. m., May 30.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., June 1.
Sterling: Church Edifice, 502 First Avenue, 8 p. m., June 3.

Indiana

Columbus: Chamber of Commerce, 8:15 p. m., June 4.

Kansas

Olathe: St. John Memorial High School, 311 East Park, 8 p. m., May 31.

Maine

Augusta: Unitarian Church, State Street, 8 p. m., June 3.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., June 4.
Brockton: Porter Congregational Church, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 30.
Newton: Church Edifice, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., June 4.
Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 3.
Quincy: Senior High School Auditorium Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, 8 p. m., June 4.

Michigan

Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 3.
Oxford: Church Edifice, 71 South Washington Street, 8 p. m., June 4.

Minnesota

Stillwater: Church Edifice, Third and Mulberry Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 30.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 8 p. m., June 4.

New Hampshire

Claremont: Congregational Church, Pleasant Street, 8 p. m., June 3.

New Jersey

Hammonton: Rivoli Theater, Bellevue Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 30.
Mountain Lakes: Masonic Temple, 280 Boulevard, corner Tower Hill Road, 3:30 p. m., May 30.
Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 190 East Ridgewood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 30.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., June 4.
Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Fort Plain: American Legion Hall, Main Street, 8:30 p. m., May 31.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., June 1.
Mamaroneck: St. Thomas Community House, West Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., June 5.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club, 50 Lockwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 3.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., June 3.
New York (Tenth Church): 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., June 3.
New York (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 211 West Eighty-third Street, 8 p. m., June 3.
New York (Fifteenth Church): Loew's Inwood Theater, Dyckman Street, 10:30 a. m., June 5.
Norwich: High School Auditorium, West Main Street, 3:15 p. m., May 30.
Ossining: Washington High School, Croton Avenue, 8 p. m., May 30.
Patchogue: Patchogue High School Auditorium, South Ocean Avenue, 8:30 p. m., June 4.
Port Jervis: Mechanics Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 3.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 31.
Poughkeepsie (Second Church): Vassar College Chapel, Vassar College, 3:30 p. m., May 30.
Rome: First Baptist Church, 319 North George Street, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Suffern: Masonic Temple, Lafayette Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 30.

North Carolina

Greensboro (First Church): Church Edifice, 823 North Elm Street, 8 p. m., May 31.

Ohio

Fremont: City Hall, 8 p. m., May 31.
Middletown: Middletown High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 30.

Vermont

Montpelier: Kellogg-Hubbard Library Hall, 8 p. m., June 1.

Virginia

East Falls Church: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., May 30.
Greenwood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 4.

West Virginia

Buckhannon: Court House, 8 p. m., June 3.

Wisconsin

West Bend: Church Edifice, 219 Fifth Avenue, 8 p. m., June 1.

Brazil Lifts 'War' Rules

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 24 (AP)—A "state of war" was invoked in Brazil again May 21 after it had been suspended for 24 hours to permit the Chamber of Deputies to act on three constitutional amendments regulating dismissal of public or military officials for subversive activities. Another temporary lifting of the "state of war" will be decreed today to permit a second reading on the measures.

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18,600,000 Workers Affected By Jobless Insurance Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—Approximately 18,600,000 workers in 44 states are immediately affected by the Supreme Court decision on the unemployment compensation section of the Social Security law.

And because they pay for a large share of the protection provided for these millions of workers, business men of the nation are also directly touched—probably more than by any decision since the overthrow of the NRA.

Far more is involved in the unemployment compensation decision than the $46.14 which the Government collected in taxes from a Birmingham, Ala., coal mining machine maker against his will.

The $46.14 was the 1936 tax imposed on the company as an employer of eight or more persons under Title IX of the Social Security Act. Millions of other employers have paid a similar tax. Though the first asssessments were only made on Jan. 31 of this year, approximately $200,000,000 has already been paid into the employment trust fund of the United States Treasury.

Three Cases Covered

The court has before it three cases, two involving the constitutionality of Alabama's unemployment compensation law, and an additional one in which the court was asked to pass upon the constitutionality of the unemployment insurance provisions of the federal act itself.

In addition to Alabama, 43 states, Alaska and the District of Columbia have unemployment compensation laws approved by the Social Security Board. Only Illinois, Missouri and Florida have not acted. Delaware recently passed a law which the board has not yet had time to approve.

All except one of these laws were enacted under "persuasion" of the Social Security Act of 1935, which permits employers to deduct from the pay roll taxes levied by the Federal Government 90 per cent of all corresponding taxes paid to the State. Wisconsin was the only state with an unemployment compensation law when the federal act was drawn up.

Only Wisconsin Pays

No state except Wisconsin has actually begun to pay benefits to unemployed workers out of its funds. The law provides that they must accumulate money for two years before beginning to pay any out. Thirty-six states will be paying benefits by the end of 1938 and the rest will follow according to the dates their acts were approved.

The federal law applies to all employers of eight or more persons except certain types of employment including agricultural labor, domestic work, government service and other designated categories. Taxes began at 1 per cent of the 1936 pay rolls and will increase to 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter.

Though wide latitude has been allowed the states in drawing up their unemployment compensation laws, a comparison of the major provisions shows certain common trends. Most states have adopted a straight-pooled fund in which all contributions go into a single state fund from which benefits are paid to all eligible employees, irrescpective of their former employers. A definite trend toward laws requiring contributions from employers only has also appeared.

Alabama followed the federal act in making the provisions of its state law applicable to employers of eight or more persons, but many other states have broadened the protection offered workers by covering employers of less than eight persons.

This provision was the chief reason for the invalidation of the Alabama state law by the lower court. The court held that the act denied due process "in that the classification of employers having eight or more employees is entirely arbitrary." Equal protection is not afforded either employers or employees under this provision, the court held.

New York's unemployment compensation law was upheld by the Supreme Court last November by a 4-to-4 tie, caused by the absence of Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone.

The chief questions involved in the case of Steward Machine Company vs. Davis, testing the validity of the unemployment insurance section of the federal act itself, were whether employers are being deprived of property without due process of law and whether states rights are being violated .

Funds Not Earmarked

Government attorneys made much of the fact that the proceeds of the pay roll tax are not earmarked in any way, but go into the Treasury as any internal revenue collection. In this way, they contended, the law differs from the processing tax collected under the outlawed Agricultural Adjustment Act. Under the AAA, money was collected for the specific purpose of paying farmers for complying with federal crop adjustment contracts. Under the AAA the Federal Government retained control of the object for which the expenditure was made, but the Social Security Act gives the states full authority for spending federal money once it has been disbursed to them.

States ould not undertake the task of providing unemployment insurance without the aid of the Federal Government, they said, because (1) the financial burden of a state system would handicap industries within the state unless paralleled throughout the country; (2) they could not afford the necessary technical advice and early administrative costs; (3) they might not be able to tax employers and employees engaged exclusively in interstate commerce.

The unemployment insurance case was argued before the Supreme Court early in April. Robert Jackson, Assistant Attorney-General and Charles E. Wyzanski Jr., special assistant to the Attorney General, presented the Government's argument.

More recently, the court has been hearing arguments on the old-age insurance section of the Security Act affecting approximately 3,500,000 employers and 27,000,000 employees already enrolled in the system. At stake is a tax on pay rolls amounting to 1 per cent on pay rolls of every employer of one person or more and 1 per cent for each employee. A decision on this case is expected later in the month.

Three New Staff Officers Take Over Army Duties

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The army inducted into offiee today three new general staff officers to replace the present chiefs of infantry, chemical warfare service and insular affairs, whose regular four year terms at those posts have expired.

Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch was given the oath as infantry chief aboard the army transport Grant, on which he is returning to the United States from Tientsin, China.

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Baker was sworn in as chief of the chemical warfare service at Boston, where he has been chemical warfare officer of the first corps area since 1933.

Brig. Gen. Charles Burnett, commanding the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., took the oath at the War Department as chief of the bureau of insular affairs.

Parking Meters Legalized

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24 (AP)—Municipalities, exclusive of New York City, are authorized to provide by ordinance for installation and operation of parking meters under a bill signed today by Governor Lehman. The law empowers municipalities to fix and require the payment of a fee for the privilege of parking on public streets where such meters are in operation.

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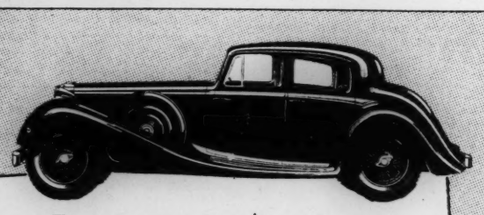
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Philadelphia at Time of Federal Convention

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Birch's Views of Philadelphia, Courtesy Harvard College Library

High Street, Philadelphia, From Ninth Street

Clattering Down This Broad Street, a Company of "City Troop," Composed of Dragoons and Light Horsemen, Are Shown Riding Out to Meet General Washington and Escort Him to the City as a Delegate From Virginia to the Federal Convention Which Framed the Constitution of the United States

27,000,000 Old-Age Accounts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—The federal old-age benefit system was the only part of the Social Security Act which became effective without state action. On May 1, a total of 27,000,000 social security account numbers had been assigned to individual applicants who have taken the first step toward building up credits for benefits when they reach the age of 65.

The act provides that money for these benefits shall be raised by a pay-roll tax on employees and employers and an equal tax on the wages paid employees on wages up to $3000 year. Certain groups of employers and employees are excluded as under the unemployment compensation section.

Tax Rate Increases

For the years 1937 to 1939, the tax rate is 1 per cent. Thereafter it increases one-half of 1 per cent every three years until 1949, when it reaches 3 per cent. First taxes under this section were due March 1, 1937. Around $100,000,000 has been collected thus far.

In the old-age pension case decided by the Supreme Court, George P. Davis, stockholder in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, filed a bill in equity against the corporation, alleging taxes imposed were unconstitutional. He asked that the corporation be enjoined from making payments.

Government attorneys told the Supreme Court that federal expenditures for old-age pensions come under the general welfare clause of the Constitution. "Voluntary industrial pension plans cover but a few," they declared. "Private charity is inadequate to cope with the problem. Even state old-age benefit laws present grave administrative and financial problems."

Anxious for Ruling

The Administration has been especially anxious to have the constitutionality of the old-age pension section settled because of the effect it will have on the budget and tax-collecting machinery. Under this section, the United States Treasury has initiated the largest tax-collecting job ever attempted. A total of 2,500,000 returns have to be filed each month by employers. Returns cover their own and employees' taxes.

Had the decision been postponed until next fall, there would have been danger of an unprecedented number of injunction suits similar to the avalanche that sought to restrain processing taxes imposed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act after the constitutionality of that law had been challenged. At that time approximately 2000 manufacturers filed injunction suits against the Federal Government, while hundreds of others refused to pay additional taxes until the validity of the act was determined. Since the court declared the AAA unconstitutional, they never did pay.

The Social Security Board has already opened 123 field offices to bring administration of this part of the act as close as possible to those who will benefit from it.

Spanish Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

applying it to restriction of permission to volunteers or arms, but also including political tolerance and propagandist efforts in the term "interference."

This is also explicit in the weekend comment in the Deutsche Diplomatisch-politische Korrespondenz, credited with being the expression of Foreign Office opinion, which declares neutrality and non-intervention impossible so long as foreign political propagandists remain in Spain and Spanish gold in foreign banks is allowed to be used for purchases of war materials.

To most Germans who have been informed of the developments in Spain during the past few months the withdrawal from all participation whatsovever in that catastrophe has long seemed the right attitude. But in view of the importance which Germany's ally, Italy, has placed upon success in Spain, that withdrawal has not been so simple a matter, seeing that there are other compensations which Germany wants such as a free hand in Central Europe but can only hope to obtain with Italian help. The failure of Gen. Francisco Franco to achieve a quick success and the fear in certain circles here that rebel forces might even suffer an irreparable defeat, has not increased enthusiasm for this Fascist experiment in Spain. Further the story of the Bolshevik hand in that war, it is being said, has been overdone and the conviction grows that Spain should be left to the Spaniards.

Even those circles which have for a long time frankly declared that they are after Spanish mineral ores and nothing else, are today wondering whether it would not be better to try to get them some other way and so to avoid the more serious complications which may assume international dimensions.

The death sentence passed upon German airmen captured at the Basque Front is not commented upon in the German press—it being difficult to do so since the public has never been informed that there are any German "volunteers" in Spain. But in semi-official circles talk of reprisals is heard if these German airmen should be shot.

Spark From Sky And Broken Wire, Eckener's Theory

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 24 (AP)—A spark from the sky and a broken brace wire—these two things, Dr. Hugo Eckener said Saturday were the probable causes of the disaster which overtook the Hindenburg on May 6.

The veteran German Zeppelin master acknowledged that his theory called for the coincidence of two extremely remote possibilities to account for the holocaust in which 36 perished, but he told the Commerce Department investigation board:

"Since the whole occurrence is extremely mysterious, we must proceed along these lines."

It was the concensus of eyewitnesses, he pointed out, that the first fire broke out in the stern of the ship. "From this we conclude that there must have been free gas in the rear section of the ship," he said.

The only likely explanation for this free gas, he went on, was that a brace wire had snapped a few minutes before, puncturing an aft gas cell and causing a sudden leak. The sharp turn the Hindenburg had just made in her landing maneuvers would have created a sharp structural tension, especially near the stern wires, he said.

The gas leak, he indicated, probably occurred only a short time before flames enveloped the ship, for otherwise the loss of buoyancy would have been so great it would have been noticed in the control car, and it would have been "quite impossible" to operate the ship in such bad trim for any length of time, he said.

The spark of static electricity that probably ignited the free highly inflammable hydrogen came at this moment, Dr. Eckener said he believed likely, from the air masses overhead.

It was his opinion, he explained, that the thunderstorm which delayed the Hindenburg's landing May 6 was followed by a "tail" which probably went unnoticed at the landing field where all attention was focused on the approaching ship.

This storm tail, he theorized further, generated a steeper potential gradient; that is, increased the voltages in the atmospheric layer between the ship and the air masses above it. When the difference of voltage between the ship and the more highly charged masses overhead became too great, he said, the fatal spark could have resulted.

It was also possible, he said, that the discharge of the Zeppelin's static to the ground by landing ropes could have further increased the differential between the ship and the charged air masses overhead.

The Doctor, who is regarded as the world's leading authority on lighter-than-air craft, dismissed all other theories on how the gas could be ignited as either "impossible" or "improbable."

The question of sabotage was put to him, and he answered with a shrug that there were no definite clues to support such a belief and he could regard it only as a theoretical possibility.

It took Dr. Eckener more than two hours to tell the committee of the deductions he had made.

Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

view—though most are of the urban commercial and professional classes.

There are political divisions and alignments in many states which may reasonably be termed local parties, and some of these have a certain similarity in sympathies and purposes from state to state, but the difficulties that have stood in the way of keeping a respectable attendance together in Congress are explanation enough why there is no cohesion among these groups across state lines. Obstacles to travel and communication tend to keep great numbers of the people in the backwoods and small towns uninformed and provincial, interested only in local affairs and attached only to local governments.

Relief for Debtors

Some argue they have just fought to get rid of a monarchy, so why yoke themselves with some new general government that might be just like it? Others are attached to paper money parties which believe the only relief for hard-pressed debtors lies in continued issuance of state bills. Some of this paper—as in Rhode Island—has reached such a stage of depreciation that laws and near-riots cannot enforce its acceptance as legal tender.

Statutes partly relieving debtors of their contracts or else restraining creditors from collection are similarly an issue in many places.

Merchants, bankers, shipmasters and professional people in cities and large landowners in the country have been perhaps most active in urging a stronger central government. By some poorer folk, farmers and artisans, their interest is looked upon with suspicion, as is particularly the interest of those who own Continental securities which they hope to have paid, or of those who held rank in the army and might desire a military aristocracy.

Thus although the convention is lauded on all sides as a gathering of the most respectable citizens and most enlightened intellects that has assembled or is likely to assemble in America, there are some quarters in which respectability is not respected and enlightenment is challenged with outlandish stories.

Contradictory Alignments

The alignments indicated are extremely vague and self-contradictory. For many of the largest landowners are heavily in debt and so would profit by an easy money policy, but nevertheless prefer sound nationhood. Merchants and shipmasters are divided in their opinions. Some Revolutionary officers have taken part in agrarian disturbances such as Shays's Rebellion. And some small farmers are holders of Continental securities for supplies furnished to the army.

The gist of the situation seems to be that while there are on hand a few who would like to use their influence to mold a Federal Government in directions peculiarly profitable to them, and on the other hand a few who are jealous of petty jobs or other prerogatives they enjoy by keeping power in their own communities, there are also greater numbers of men attached to either a federal or a local point of view from sincere motives, and a still larger body of citizens in moderate circumstances open to conviction on the merits of what the convention may propose.

Reich Denies Passports

BERLIN, May 22 (AP)—Police refused today to issue passports to 14 Lutheran opponents of National Socialist church policy who had been named as a delegation to the Oxford Ecumenical Conference in England.

The Rev. Martin Niemoeller and the Rev. Friedrich Otto Dibelius, leaders of the Confessional clerical opposition, were to have been members of the deputation. Both have been in repeated difficulties with the Third Reich. Mr. Dibelius, former Evangelical Church Superintendent for Brandenburg, has been suspended. Mr. Niemoeller was prohibited from delivering a Whitsuntide sermon last Sunday.

Vienna Clericals and Socialists Show Signs of Rapprochement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A tendency exists in certain Clerical circles here to follow the example of the Belgian Roman Catholics and come to an understanding with the Socialists.

This point of view is held by a group of anti-National Socialist Roman Catholics who issue a weekly publication known as the Christian Corporative State. They advocate cooperation and even an alliance between Austria and Czechoslovakia. And they advocate it so ardently that the Government which, in the main, sympathizes with them, confiscated a recent number of their periodical.

The specific cause of this rather drastic step was a complaint on the part of the German representatives here. The whole issue was devoted to Czechoslovakia and a leading article discussed, in much detail, preparation for united military action against Germany. Berlin's drive toward the southeast was described and then it was pointed out how the small states of Central Europe must combine for self-protection.

Want Military Alliance

As a beginning, it was argued, Vienna and Prague must join forces. First of all, it is advised that the two general staffs work out a plan for common action. In other words, a rigid military alliance was openly advocated. And that in Vienna, where the Government has signed a pact to follow the same line in foreign policies as Berlin.

Still the issue of the magazine was distributed without police interference until, three days later, the German correspondents here discovered it and had its contents splashed across the front pages of Berlin papers. By that time, when there were no more copies left to confiscate, the police set out to confiscate it.

However, the idea which it proposed persists. It was expressed scores of times in preceding numbers and will continue to be discussed in the future. Its outstanding advocate is former Vice-Mayor of Vienna, Dr. Karl Winter, who is a Clerical-Royalist-Socialist, but it also has other supporters.

Still Minority View

These people now go so far as to oppose Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain and openly to recommend cooperation between the Church and the Spanish masses, rather than between it and the Spanish aristocracy. They consider that the Church fosters Communism by taking the side of the privileged against the underprivileged.

They believe also that the chief danger for Christianity and for Austria comes not from the Socialists but from the National Socialists.

It would be a mistake to intimate that this tendency had won the adherence of the leading Roman Catholics here. It is still generally regarded as a kind of heresy. But it is receiving more and more consideration. And if National Socialist opposition to the Roman Catholic Church in Germany should grow sharper, while Benito Mussolini's protection for the Roman Catholic regime here grows weaker, it seems that many Austrian Roman Catholics will look with growing favor on co-operation with all democrats, even though they show Communistic tendencies.

Italy's Anti-Jewish Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Fascism has discovered a new "enemy" which, it is alleged, is opposing Italy's imperial destiny—the small Jewish community in this country. This startling revelation, which has taken most Italians by surprise, has been made by Il Tevere, a journal which is the mouthpiece of the extreme and ultra-imperialist wing of the Fascist Party and is now all powerful.

The Tevere dismisses as absurd the notion that because there are only some 70,000 Jews out of a total population exceeding 43,000,000 in Italy, the Jewish element is not dangerous.

In one of its recent issues the Tevere devoted a whole page to an alphabetical list of the names of Italian Jews. The argument that one cannot be a good Jew and at the same time a good Italian has already found its way into Italian publications.

It is difficult to say whether this is an isolated attack against Jews conducted by a few irresponsible Fascist hotheads or whether it is part of a plan destined to oust Italian Jews from Fascist life. Given, however, the control of the Fascist Government on the local press, it is safe to assume that, although the Government may not have suggested this anti-Semitic campaign, it is certainly tolerating it, thereby giving tacit approval.

The present anti-Semitic campaign, however, is in striking contrast with the past policy of Premier Mussolini toward Jews living in this country. Of the Jews in the country about 20,000 live in Rome, 10,000 in Milan, 5000 in Trieste and 1000 in Naples, while the rest are spread in different parts of the kingdom.

There has never been any real Jewish problem in Italy. Premier Mussolini has never complained against Italian Jews, who are devoted to their homeland and are good Fascists. The Duce has not yet introduced religious discrimination into the Fascist political creed, and several Jews rose to prominence and even to ministerial rank under the Fascist regime.

After the Concordat with the Vatican in 1929 he even recognized and regulated the status of the Jewish community in Italy to their full satisfaction. Nor have the Jews played an exclusive part in Italian political or financial life as they may possibly have done in other countries.

In view of the past good political and patriotic conduct of Jews in Italy, it seems that the anti-Semitic campaign now in progress in a section of the Fascist press aims at their exclusion from political offices and from other high posts.

Protestants Report Arrests in Germany

BERLIN, May 24 (AP)—The arrest of 11 Protestant Confessional pastors by the Gestapo, secret state police, was announced yesterday from the pulpit of the Hohenzollern Church in western Berlin.

The announcement, not published in the press, said that 14 other pastors were prohibited from speaking anywhere in the Reich, and 15 were expelled from their home parishes.

"Anti - government" sermons, speeches or activities were given as reasons for the police action, reported taken during the past week.

Those arrested were reported held for further questioning or already interned in concentration camps.

Rare Documents Shown In Philadelphia Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 24—Rare documents pertaining to the establishment of the federal and state governments have been placed on exhibition in the Free Library of Philadelphia's main building on Logan circle, in connection with the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Constitution. They have been loaned by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

Original editions of constitutions of several of the original 13 states are included in the display, together with Benjamin Franklin's copy of all 13 constitutions. There is an early copy of the Articles of Confederation signed by Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, minister plenipotentiary, and dated Feb. 14, 1777.

Homesteads Inspected

ELKINS, W. Va., May 24 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt completed a tour of Pennsylvania and West Virginia subsistence homestead projects May 22 and with her party of 11 left later in the day for Washington.

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Republicans Urged to Rally Against Renaming LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Republican disinclination to renominate Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia this fall took new emphasis today as the Fifteenth Assembly District, most populously Republican in the city, as it is the wealthiest, prepared to meet the issue on Wednesday night.

The sole consistently Republican stronghold in Manhattan, its "silk-stocking" neighborhoods house 16,500 enrolled partisans, and to each of these today has gone the summons to assemble in the district clubhouse, 122 East Eighty-third Street, to act on the question of again presenting Mayor LaGuardia under the Republican label.

Simultaneously with this formal call on the membership, another was in progress to mobilize opposition in the district to any favoring Republican action on the Fusion Mayor's re-election. It is headed by Bronson Trevor, socially prominent and a cousin of the late United States Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, who in a form letter today to every name on the district enrollment list, voices the belief that the "great majority of Republicans" in the fifteenth were "unalterably opposed" to the LaGuardia endorsement.

The reasons for this, Mr. Trevor writes, are that the LaGuardia mayoralty has been "the most extravagant admiinstration the city has ever had." The Mayor's failure "to stop the spread of communism in relief agencies and schools"; "insufficient police protection during riots and strikes," and policies and appointments favorable to "the growth of the American labor party at the expense of the Republican party."

"This matter is of vital importance to us as citizens of New York, as Republicans and as Americans," his summons reads. "By all means come and be counted on the side of true Americanism."

The Democratic camp meanwhile was marking time on the make-up of its city ticket, with Tammany Chief James J. Dooling back on his old schedule of receiving days at the wigwam, but with Postmaster General James A. Farley, party chairman in the State and nation, off for the Middle West, leaving the list of possible mayoral selections still too long to warrant overconfidence in any aspirant.

The consensus today was that neither the nominee for mayor nor settlement of the Tammany leadership issue would reach the phase of definite action before Mr. Farley's return here on June 4.

The way in which these matters are determined will have premier bearing on the fall campaign in a party situation weighted with potentialities of dissension which would be as fatal to a Democratic City Hall victory this year as it proved to be four years ago.

Japanese and Italian Films Given Première in Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The recent premières of two films shown in the German Capital were given such prominent press displays as to indicate that the events were of something more than passing interest to the ordinary film fan.

The one, "Mario," was an Italian film based upon the Balilla, the Duce's youth organization, and the other, "The Daughter of the Samurai" was represented as the result of German-Japanese co-operation.

It would be difficult for an unbiased film critic to maintain that the propaganda given these productions was due to their technical excellence. They are, in fact, regarded here rather as the first tangible results of the cultural co-operation between these three states which, on numerous occasions, in the past, have expressed their unity on ideological grounds.

Cultural Co-operation

According to the terms of the German-Italian film treaty which was signed in April, 1936, the signatories agree to foster cultural co-operation in films and the exchange of films and to aid the further distribution of the products of their film industries in their respective markets.

To this agreement may justly be given the term "treaty" seeing that it was concluded between Signor Luigi Freddi, and Dr. Oswald Lehnich, the heads of the film departments of the Italian and German Ministries of Propaganda respectively, and will be submitted to the two governments for formal ratification. This is a new incursion into the realms of diplomacy, following the line of the innovation of treaties on ideological grounds which began with the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact of Nov. 25, 1936.

A film agreement, but of a less formal kind than that with Italy, has also been concluded between the Third Reich and Japan. The government-controlled Tobis Film Company and the Japanese Tobis Company (Cocco Tobis Nippon) have agreed regarding the distribution of German films in the Japanese market. Cocco Tobis Nippon is declared here to be the new organization for the German Tobis business in the Far East and to be associated in Japan with the Asahi publishing concern.

Big Decline in Exports

These new agreements are clearly directed not only against the liberal, democratic outlook of the West, but they also aim at helping Germany economically to find new markets for its films to replace those lost, mainly to the United States, during the past few years.

Some idea as to how the German film has lost ground in the foreign market may be gathered from the statistics. These show that the receipts from foreign sales have dropped from 22,000,000 Reichmarks in 1930 to 4,000,000 last year of from $8,800,000 to $1,600,000.

Nothing would better please the leaders behind the film in the Third Reich than that they should find new markets in states having very similar ideological outlooks—thus serving both their propaganda and economic ends.

Cobbles and Elms Survive Island Changes

Courtesy New England Steamship Company

Main Street, Nantucket, Mass.

Upper—Automobiles Joggle Over Paving-Stones Whereon Horses Once Clumped and Iron Tires Rattled
Lower—Summer Scene Before Arrival of Motorcars

Nantucket Remains Quaint Despite Motors

NANTUCKET, Mass. — Where Goodman Thomas Macy fled from Massachusetts to escape persecution for sheltering Quakers and sailed by small boat with his family to Nantucket Island, he found friendly Indians aplenty and no stern Puritans. His island became a haven for those who dared to differ from the stern Massachusetts churchmen.

Such were our thoughts as our boat sailed into Nantucket harbor on May 18, 1918. Suddenly a commotion on the wharf quickly turned our attention to the present. On the dock, men were throwing their hats into the air and cheering lustily.

We had been touring the coast guard, naval and air stations along the Massachusetts coast and now were scheduled to impose our programs on sailor lads at Nantucket, who were spoilt by all kinds of entertainment. We knew we couldn't be objects of so much acclaim. It was quite embarrassing to descend the gangplank amid such applause and the cries of "Look, look!"

"Look at what?" we asked someone standing beside a two seated carriage to which a span of bays was harnessed.

"That, strangers! That you see up there," pointing to a shining, black object on the boat, "is the first automobile to come to Nantucket."

Thus we were honored by landing with the first imported automobile after the feud over whether "to be or not to be" had ended in favor of the car.

The salesman of that first auto was clever. Any Islander who wanted to ride in it had the chance. The dealer drove carefully, so that horses would keep on drowsing by the curbstones, or esle would amble along on four legs, instead of dancing by on two. Yet that was the beginning of the end for Dobbin at Nantucket.

There is nothing in New England quite like this sandy, rocky island, which Daniel Webster called "the unknown city in the ocean," and which Macy and his friends bought from Thomas Mayhew for "thirty pounds and a beaver hat for both Mayhew and his wife."

Whaling Era

Main Street still has cobblestones, where shady elm trees that line it on both sides were planted in the middle of the nineteenth century by Charles and Henry Coffin, at the same time that descendants of Josiah Sturgis set out the pine trees now seen on the Island. Once, Nantucket boasted of much timber, but the pioneers soon used it for building and heating their houses.

Nantucket always seemed to be in holiday attire on our later summertime visits, with flags flying, pageants, processions and floats representing the good old days when the one big, annual merrymaking was the sheep-washing and sheep-shearing, and when even the Quakers unbent and enjoyed themselves.

The festival anciently was held near what is today known as Shearpen Hill. Fakirs came from the mainland along with jugglers and itinerant musicians to make the most of this one gala day. Long, well laden tables were ready for the men, when they stopped work for the noonday meal.

Nantucket is not quite spoiled by automobiles, although the narrow streets and lanes were never designed for them. One step inside a gate and beyond into the garden and we are back in former days. Or go to 'Sconset and look eastward, where the indigo blue of the ocean blends with the paler shade of the sky, and then landward to the little cliff villages dotted along the coast, and the charm of old Nantucket is to be found again.

M. K.

At 'Sconset

An island of contrast is Nantucket. Its quiet harbor suggests placid inhabitants—save when the first auto arrived. Drive eight miles across moors of bayberry, heather and scrub pines and there is 'Sconset, where Neptune cuts up all the pranks he likes as he comes dashing against the cliffs from over yonder by Portugal. summer colony of artists and actors, located at 'Sconset, where there is a Schools for every kind of culture are One can venture to live naturally. Comfortable clothes, no style, and everyone meeting on terms of good fellowship, that's the order of the day at 'Sconset.

Business Women In New York State For Jury Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 24—Thirty-seven women's clubs, members of the New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women, today stand pledged to support unreservedly the state permissive jury-service bill passed in the closing days of the 1937 Legislature.

Approval of the measure was voiced unanimously at the association's meeting here on Saturday, when Mrs. Miriam Schindler, legislative chairman, committed them to a campaign to induce other women to join in this citizenship duty.

The federation followed this with a telegram to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman commending him for his appointment of Miss Grace Reavy, of Cohoes, as president of the State Civil Service Reform Association, whose appointment was charged by the National Civil Service Reform Association as due to politics, a charge which the Governor denied.

Miss Reavy was characterized as "an excellent example of a woman who began her public service as a volunteer and who brought to that volunteer work the "thoroughness and skill of an expert."

Exemption of Teachers From Jury Service Vetoed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24—Continuing today his review of the 840-odd bills which adjournment of the 1937 Legislature left in his hands two weeks ago, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had refused to approve exemption of teachers of educational supervisors of a board of education from jury service.

A memorandum based his veto of the bill on the importance to a jury caliber that exemptions be materially reduced. This, the Governor noted, was in accord with a law enacted last year "after a comprehensive study by the judicial council" in the interests of improving the petit jury system.

'It certainly seems inadvisable, so soon after the amendment of 1936," his memorandum continues, "to begin a process of reinserting into the law exemptions just discarded, . . . particularly where the persons sought to be exempted are by reasons of education and experience especially qualified for jury service."

The Governor had affixed his signature to a bill providing for the "initiative and referendum" form of amending city charters, to take effect immediately. This, the Governor noted, broadened the city home rule law "to provide for the adoption of local laws upon petition of 10 per cent of the electors" and permitted "the adoption of new charters upon petition of a substantial number of the electors of a city."

Child Labor Exemptions Extended by Miss Perkins

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Secretary Frances Perkins granted the cotton textile industry an indefinite extension May 21 of an exemption from the child labor provisions of the Walsh-Healy government contract act as they affect girls from 16 to 18 years old.

The extension was granted with these conditions: That no girl under 18 who was not working before last Oct. 15 shall be employed, that no girl under 18 shall work at night or in any job "hazardous" or "dangerous to health," and that a specific lunch period shall be established for women workers.

New Stratosphere Plans Disclosed by Officer

URBANA, Ohio, May 24 (AP)—Maj. William Cummings of Wright Field, Dayton, disclosed today that another stratosphere flight from the Black Hills Bowl near Rapid City, S. D., was being planned.

Cummings said the same group of U. S. Army engineers and airmen that participated in the National Geographical Society's stratosphere flight was preparing unofficially for an assault on the more than 76,000-foot ceiling reached two years ago.

The major was in charge of scientific instruments during the Rapid City flight. He did not name the sponsor of the coming flight.

Gentleness in Handling Reds Defended by New York Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—New York City's police force spares the nightstick and practices forbearance in its dealings with so-called "un-American" demonstrations because Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine believes that humaneness and decency must be welded to force when want is the root of radicalism.

This definition of police policy was made known today following an address by the commissioner before an annual police memorial service Sunday in which he gave specific answer to criticism of his department for not bringing "rubber-hose" tactics to bear on Communist meetings here.

Critics of the LaGuardia administration have been particularly vocal in finding fault with police "gentleness," and Borough President George U. Harvey of Queens, perennial aspirant for high place on the city and state Republican tickets, was recently specific in his recommendations.

Defends Tactics

Without naming Mr. Harvey, Mr. Valentime referred to "a man running for office this Autumn who would like to arm you with three or four feet of rubber hose and gain office by brutalizing and degrading this department and making it a laughing stock.

"This great department cannot be sold by peanut politicians the use of the rubber hose for the overthrow of an administration they do not like," he said.

"The so-called Communists, who have recently been the cause of public and official concern, march because they are poor, underfed, and ill-housed. The same thing produced the anarchists and the Socialists—and economic condition. Their children are hungry.

Patience Needed

"We ask our men to be kind and patient and understanding with these people. Have we any right to attack them because they collect on street corners or march around the block in an attempt to better their conditions? Would we of this department merit any applause if we turned loose on them with night-sticks and rubber hose?

"Be careful of the demagogue who preaches that. An organization brutalizes itself by the practice of brutality."

Roosevelt Wage-Hour Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

chairman of the House Labor Committee.

His bill grants broad powers to a federal labor commission to fix "fair" hour and wage levels, but leaves out entirely definite stipulations of these standards. The earlier proposal of a 40-hour week and 40 cents an hour minimum were left out in order for this question to be aired in Congress.

Representative Connery and Senator Hugo Black (D) of Alabama, who sponsors a similar bill in the Senate, were themselves strong supporters of a 30-hour-week bill. But President Roosevelt has for years been opposed to so rigid a standard, and presumably his objections have prevented either the lower or higher standards being inserted in the bill.

Interstate Commerce

The bill proposes to bar from the channels of interstate commerce "the products of child labor and of workers employed for unduly low wages, unduly long hours, or under conditions which violate the rights of labor by the use of strike breakers or spies."

It further authorizes administrative action to work toward elimination of these same abuses by other products which compete with goods produced under fair labor conditions, "or which lead to labor disputes that burden interstate commerce or disrupt the orderly and fair marketing of goods in interstate markets."

However, the President's message and the bill envisage considerable differences between localities. Two kinds of treatment are provided: Against conditions that "are clearly oppressive under any circumstances," and "labor conditions which may be found unreasonable under circumstances prevailing in particular industries or in particular geographic areas." A Labor Standards Board of five members administers the flexible provisions of the latter category, while regulations applying to the former class are expected to be virtually automatic.

Standards Defined

The "rudimentary standards demanded by the conditions of modern economic life" are defined in the bill. Child labor is set at the labor of children under 16 years of age—instead of 14, set by the pending child labor amendment. Provisions against labor spies, strikebreakers and denial of self-organization would be flat and nationwide. The "floor below which the hourly wage ought not to fall and a limit beyond which the working week should not be stretched" are also to be set in the bill subsequently, subject to supervision of the labor board.

The board is allowed to make classifications and exemptions on wages and hours, varying the standards upward and downward as circumstances justify.

Recognizing that merely to outlaw goods produced under "oppressive" conditions is not enough, the bill seeks "to build up, through appropriate administrative machinery, standards of fairness and reasonableness, industry by industry, with due regard to local and geographical diversities—that is, to bring about in interstate industries the payment of a minimum 'fair wage' and maintenance of a maximum 'reasonable work week.'"

Two Goals Set

The bill, therefore, gets around disagreement between the 40-hour-week advocates and the 30-hour-week advocates by setting two goals: first, the lowest possible standard—the "floor"; and, second, a higher standard toward which the labor board is to work.

The legislation's hopes for constitutionality are based on two legs, both involving federal power over interstate commerce: First, the power of the Federal Government to prohibit from interstate commerce goods whose sale is illegal in any state, as upheld in this term of the Supreme Court in the prison labor case; second, the power of the Federal Government to take steps against conditions likely to impede the flow of interstate commerce, as upheld in the Wagner Act decision.

Prohibitions against goods produced where labor's right to organize is denied, where strike breakers or spies are employed, are particularly based on the Wagner Act decision. The board is given power to determine whether "sub-standard labor conditions are maintained with an intent to divert or control the movement or price of goods in interstate commerce," and if it finds affirmatively, to require their elimination.

The bill's sponsors admit that administration of these prohibitions would "present practical difficulties."

The President's message today brings the New Deal wheel full-circle, back to its early days when NRA and AAA were in full swing. But his proposals point to different methods, possibly improved methods, which have resulted from the painful experience of the years between.

Attack on Court

He begins, perforce, to clear the way for his legislation by attacking the Supreme Court decision on child labor in 1918, and making plain that only a new court majority would permit him to attain his objective and "extend the frontiers of social justice." He quotes extensively from the late Justice Holmes, whose minority opinion was joined by Justices Brandeis, Clark, and McKenna. And adds: "Although Mr. Justice Holmes spoke for a minority of the Supreme Court, he spoke for a majority of the American people."

'Good Neighbor' Policy Urged in Trade Problems

DALLAS, Texas, May 24 (AP)—Ambassadors of the United States and Mexico declared May 21 international co-operation would solve many economic problems.

A universal good neighbor policy formed the basis of talks by Josephus Daniels, ambassador to Mexico, and Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, envoy from the southern republic, at a banquet observing "foreign trade week."

President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy, Mr. Daniels said, helped bring about the "brotherhood" that "was lacking in 1933."

"The mutual understanding," the "present harmony" between the United States and Mexico, Dr. Najera said, has "become widespread and strengthened."

Element Transmutation Prepared At Princeton With Atom Smasher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 24—By means of an atom-smashing cyclotron now completed in Palmer Laboratory, Princeton University, physicists are preparing to undertake the transmutation of elements, an adventure which formerly fascinated alchemists.

The apparatus, which includes a fifty ton magnet in its structure, is used to break up atoms of various elements, either reducing them to smaller component parts or forming new elements. The process consists in general of bombarding the atom with some medium traveling at a tremendous speed.

Contrary to usual procedure, in which deutrium, a heavy hydrogen, is employed to induce radio-activity in the elements under study, the Princeton scientists are using helium, the non-inflammable gas. This exceedingly light gas is introduced into a specially-designed vacuum chamber, which helps to produce alpha-particles moving at a high velocity.

In the experiments which have already been conducted, the physicists have brought about a structural change in the element chlorine. Bombarding common salt, a chlorine compound, with artificially accelerated helium nuclei, they have transmuted the chlorine gas into the metal potassium, and then into argon, the substance used in neon lights.

In their experiment with salt, the scientists found that when a helium ion hit its mark, a new atom, potassium, was momentarily formed from the old chlorine atom. However, the force of the impact is so great that the potassium atom immediately disgorges a neutron in order to cool off. Neutrons are similar to hydrogen atoms in size and weight, but carry no electric charge.

The scholars engaged in the experiments are Dr. Milton G. White, National Research Council fellow; Dr. William J. Henderson, Dr. Malcolm C. Henderson, and R. Louis N. Ridenour. They are members of the Princeton faculty.

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Deutschland	May 26	Cherbourg	June 3	May 26, 1:00 pm	May 26, 8:00 pm
*Scythia (Bos.)	May 26	Galway	June 3	May 26, 1:00 pm	None
†Paris	May 28	Plymouth	June 4	May 27, 8:00 pm	May 28, 8:00 am
†Britannic	May 29	Southampton	June 6	May 28, 8:00 pm	May 29, 8:00 am
‡Rex	May 29	Gibraltar	June 4	May 28, 8:00 pm	May 29, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Lurline	San Pedro	May 30	May 25, 4:00 pm	May 25, 8:00 pm
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	June 5	May 31, 4:00 pm	May 31, 8:00 pm
General Lee	Portland	June 8	June 3, 4:00 pm	June 3, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
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*Irish Free State only. †Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

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Nosing About

WITH every year, it happens so. It is morning; the sun is still low over the hill and the bare orchard boughs as I go toward the barn. The doors slide back with a rumble and I dip yellow grain from the bin and go up the slope toward the henhouse. Overnight there has been a heavy dew, and in the sheet of silver over the long garden path my feet leave a darkened trail. I scatter grain, empty and refill the water pail. These things are automatic, done without thought, so familiar have these morning chores become. But, once outside, the pattern crumbles. With this morning, as with some morning of every Spring, I make afresh this discovery.

Yet it is not, perhaps, a discovery, but a new awareness, the awakening of a long-slumbering sense. The wind from across the valley of Jaalam Town is the same wind that has blown every morning through the long winter and through our laggard New England awakening. But on this morning it is new. I breathe deep of it, for the first time in months I am actually aware of it. For on this morning it is a scented wind, alive with subtle messages. Something forgotten has come back. I have the sense that a key has been turned overnight, that a neglected treasure house has again been opened for me. For again, as with every Spring, this almost forgotten sense of smell comes back to me.

* * *

OUR NEW ENGLAND Spring is yet young, still somewhat awkward and coltish as April links hands with May. As yet there have been but shy ripples of blossom, a spindrift spray floating ahead of the green wave that speeds northward with the sun. Crocuses have starred the lawns with white and blue, the forsythia by the drive is a golden fountain of sunshine, the early plum trees even now are swirls of swaying white smoke and under maples and poplars are pools of fallen red and shy green blossoms. The full tide is not yet come. But this Spring scent, coming over the still tawny fields, is not that of blossom. As homely, as sweet, as natural as the warm breath of cattle, it is the scent of the earth itself, an earth awakened from slumber and still breathing lightly and drowsily. It is the breath of the first green grasses steeped in dew, distilling now in the golden sunlight; it is the scent of last year's leaves crumbling and going back to rich mould; it is the odor of the unfolding leaves of crab apples in dooryards, and of the pointed buds of the Balm of Gilead trees by the old schoolhouse lot, and of lilac thickets by old cellar holes. It is a richer scent, this first of Spring, than any of the later year. It is more sharp than that of full blossom time, sweeter than that of the clouded mounds of pink and white apple bloom. It is richer, even, than that of autumn and ripened fruit hanging heavy on bended boughs. For this is an adventurous scent, a scent of promise and not of fulfillment.

* * *

ALMOST, AT THIS season, could one find his way about Jaalam by scent alone, could go surely yet blindfolded about the old roads, and through the birch-grown pastures, climbing the quick hills where the sun lies warm through the interlacing pattern of boughs, dipping to the cool intervales where the runs and brooks wink and murmur. The lake, now, has a scent of its own; you smell water warming slowly—too slowly for the boys; there is the sharp, clean smell of sand, and of pond lilies stirring in the shallows and sending their first pale green fingers wavering toward the shimmering golden surface, and of old logs resting in the quiet coves where the muskrats browse and frisk their tails. This water broods and meditates; it lies warm among the low hills and drowsily blinks. But in the ponds of Jaalam Stream, the Forge, and the Old Mill, and all the others along its swift dropping course through the town, this water scent differs. Here the water stirs, awakens. You catch here the sharp odor of cranberries, come by long and adventurous voyaging from the bogs on the Plain to ring the ponds with a dull red girdle. Here there is the smell of rocks and spillways lacquered by the spray of the low falls, and the scent of willows, their twigs flushed red and clear yellow, their gnarled roots deep in the brown pools. And the brooks and runs, too, have a scent of their own, a quicker, cooler breath marbled with the odor of jacks-in-the-pulpit, and clear golden cowslips opening, and clotted froth drifting over the dun, deep pools where the trout hang motionless beneath the undercut bank. In the upper marshlands, in the hilltop swamps where the caught snows and rains lie brooding between gray granite ledges, you come again to quietness, and to the scent of sphagnum moss steeping in the sun, and high blueberry bushes unfolding paper-white buds, and the great green grass tussocks again lifting their green fountains.

* * *

STAND MOTIONLESS, NOW, and with eyes and ears closed in any of our Jaalam woods, and by their scent you may know them. Oak leaves now give forth a sharp, tannic scent; in the tall maple orchards the smell is milder, sweeter with a sugary underbody; the chestnut clumps, springing still from the great stumps, have a flatter odor; and the scent of birches is white and pale green as catkins swing in the wind and send their pollen forth like grated gold. Yellow pine has the sweet, tropic odor of oranges. Best of all is the scent of the close growth of young white pine thickets, where the soft branches interlace and thread all the air with their resinous breath. In the older pine growth, where the tall masts lift small green tops is against the drifting clouds and the hawks wheeling down the slow wind, there comes to you also the scent of checkerberry and of ferns distilling their sweetness in this murmuring shelter.

Now even the old pastures, opened to sun and wind these two hundred years, have their own peculiar scent; cropped and cropped again, they breathe forth the sweet flat scent of low, clinging juniper, and of savins smouldering greenly like candles, and of bayberries beside low lichened walls, and the clustered patches of moss matting the gray ledges. A dry and pungent sweetness, this; but beyond the wall, where the turned soil lies in ordered ripples behind the plow, the smell is richer, moister, more solid. Here is the scent of earth itself. The shining plowshare has turned the dark earth like a slow unrolling ribbon, glittering wetly, then drying swiftly and crumbling under the sun and wind. From it this viewless cloud drifts slowly down wind. The scent of an old field is suave and flat; but from new-broken ground there springs a wild tang, a still untamed breath of snapped roots and deep sods torn from their rich beds.

* * *

WHAT IS THERE about this sense that turns so easily the key of memory? An imagined whiff of salt air, and you remember harbor-scented noons, and the cool sea smell that broods under old wharves; the scent of seaweed brown over ledges; the salt smell of marshes under the flooding tide. You lift a book from a shelf, and you recall the hush of old libraries, of scuffed calfskin bindings and paper and printer's ink scenting the air while elm shadows sway over a table and footsteps and voices pass beyond ivy framed casements. Most potent as a bringer of images is the smell of smoke—the April drift of grass burning while the long golden lines of flame creep in the green dusk; the homely, fireside smell of wood smoke; the sweet, choking pungency of a newlit forge fire on a frosty Fall morning. And all old cities have each their aura; never do I scent lilacs on a lingering May evening but I think of London, a cool, misty monochrome of brown pricked with sparks of light; the sharper sweetness of horse-chestnut spires brings Paris in a watery wash of silver-gray. New York is a sharper blue of taxicab smoke, and Boston is partly the smooth richness of Australian wool and partly that mingled scent of docks and far Arabia that dwells over India Street.

Queer it is. An imponderable emanation swims in the viewless air, brushes one ever so lightly; at once the swift key turns and the images come thronging. Why? Perhaps it is the Spring? But it should be always Spring.

DANIEL CHASE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK VASE: *In the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*

THIS early Greek vase is interesting, because it indicates the transition in style from the primitive to the advanced and peculiarly Hellenic style in pottery. The early phase is characterized by a simplified geometric decoration of parallel bands, concentric circles, diamond shapes, zigzags, and variations of the fret. When naturalistic forms were introduced, they were elementary.

This *œnochoë* (wine pitcher) was probably made during the transition from the formal patterns to the naturalistic. The zigzags and parallel bands may be noted, and the band of birds flatly and stylistically drawn anticipate the naturalistic trend.

Forerunner

Now, ahead of spring, I walk the earth,
walk the moors to the headlands.
After me the iris will go running
staining my footsteps in the marshes;
after me the shy daisy will rise singing.
Leafage will go laughing among the bracken,
the shout of leaves in the wind,
there will be a faint murmur of twigs in the air.
Yet today on this island it is winter,
winter without snow, winter breaking
into blue and a sudden tentative green.
Now, ahead of spring, I walk the earth.
Who knows tomorrow, passing this same way,
what I shall find.
A first green emerald blade, a small spear in the sun
and an island bird hovering over a nest.

HAROLD VINAL

Like a Renaissance Artist

DANISH silver has been handsome and honest for years. Recently it has become fashionable all over the world and most foreigners associate it with the name of Georg Jensen. This is entirely proper, for Georg Jensen was an artist who was fortunate enough to discover the precise medium for his genius, or, rather, from a familiar material to draw out a new and undiscovered aesthetic value.

Before he became a silversmith—although after he had served four years' apprenticeship with a goldsmith—he studied sculpture at the Academy of Arts, and the exhibition of his first large piece—The Harvester—was praised for the purity of its strength and excellence of its composition. He won the Academy's gold medal and the travel legacy which went with it, and set forth to France and Italy. In the museums he studied not only sculpture with an artist's eye but the work of great goldsmiths and silversmiths with a craftsman's eye. When he was thirty-eight he exhibited as a sculptor for the last time, and in a small room with one apprentice he opened his first workshop. A year later his silver was recognized at an exhibition in Hagen, Germany; five years later a gold medal was awarded him at Brussels, and after that he exhibited annually at the Paris Salon. Today his work is not only sold in every country, but it is given a place of honour in the museums of Europe and America.

Like the great craftsmen of the Renaissance, Jensen had tremendous creative energy. For years he not only designed every piece which came from his establishment: he supervised its making, directed the daily work, planned exhibitions, undertook the foreign journeys necessitated by it, and at one exhibition in London displayed nearly seven hundred pieces, most of which were the work of his own hands. Again, like the Renaissance artists, he had a dynamic personality and knew how to choose, train, and inspire his collaborators and assistants, so that when he died at sixty-nine (1935) he left something far more than a factory. He had established a school, with followers, standards, and traditions. . . .

What Georg Jensen recognized was that silver has a character of its own. It is a heavy material and, therefore, it should not be hammered thin. It is a soft material and, therefore, its forms should be pliant. His training as a sculptor enabled him to give his silver a special plasticity, and by treating the surface with a mallet to remove shininess and then covering it with a thin coating of platinum, he produced articles which are absolutely unmistakable and uncopyable. Whether it is jewellery, table-ware objects of utility, or pure art, Georg Jensen's silver looks like Georg Jensen's silver and like that of no one else.

From over-ornamentation he worked toward simplification and grew in clarity and repose. His style is classical and at the same time highly modern. Like all great artists, he had his imitators and his detractors, but the fact remains that he may be called the greatest designer of silver since Paul de Lamerie in the eighteenth century.—AGNES ROTHERY, in "Kingdom of Reason." (New York: Viking.)

Through a Pane of Clear Glass

WE STILL feel when we go to Europe that it is our Persia, and to each traveler she holds out some different sort of treasure. She will enrich the mind and the senses, but we cannot decently lose ourselves in her, and there comes a moment when we lay down everything she has given us to look at and love, because we have to go back home, unable to explain. You cannot explain how you might want Lake Superior when you were living on Lake Maggiore. . . . Foreigners cannot come to our nature as we can come to England's through her poets. Keats' *Ode to a Nightingale* is Keats (and there is no higher praise) but it is not a nightingale. Even when you hear it sing, you cannot get free from civilization. The magic of that voice—and there is no question that it is the most marvellous tone that ever escaped from bird throat—derives in part from the haunting sense of the past and all we know of other men who have listened to it.

In America our past is not so pervasive, and it is never oppressive. Our wide airs have scarce been breathed before. . . . Our hawks have never been hooded, and no Shelley has written an ode to our meadowlark. The European mind feels these lacks. Our nature is not literary, it is not historic, it is not ethnological—you may except what associations the Indians had with nature, but where are they now? In Smithsonian reports, but not in my woods. The primate species that entertained them is gone from the fauna. It is not that we are too young a nation to have humanized our nature; we shall never do so. The white man came to America ten thousand years after he came to Europe; he came with the gun and the plough. He came with a belief in a single invisible God, so there was nothing to fear, nothing to propitiate, and for him there was no nymph behind an echo, no sprite in the bog lights, no king of elves beneath the mountain.

We like this as we have it. We are proud of being free of the saints and the satyrs. Our air seems very clear to us. At least we see our wild life through a pane of clear glass. How much of it is left to you and me depends a little upon our geographical good fortune. It is possible to do marvels, of course, in the tamest parochial environment; look at Thoreau, who seldom left Walden Pond. But he said himself that the scene was emasculated. Some God-given beauty is no more.—From "Singing in the Wilderness," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam.)

Permanency of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW greatly to be desired is true permanency! Permanent employment, permanent health, and permanent friendships are things greatly yearned for and persistently sought. But all too frequently those who most earnestly desire these things have faint hope of achieving that which they seek.

Realization of the permanency of good is possible, when its spiritual basis is understood. Great strides in the demonstration of permanent peace and prosperity have been made by many who have turned to Christian Science for comfort and healing, when health, peace, supply, and happiness seemed uncertain and wavering. The apparent instability of good in their experience has turned them to the foundation of spiritual truth as the means of demonstrating permanent harmony in human affairs.

A radical change of thought from a material to a spiritual basis is the first requisite in the demonstration of true permanency. God, Spirit, is the only creator. The general belief in the creative power of matter is a misapprehension of God and the universe. Matter is not real, substantial, or intelligent, for real intelligence emanates from Mind, Spirit, Soul, Love.

God, Spirit, is not capable of less than perfect creating, perfect knowing. This fact must be apparent even to the cursory reasoner. God did not create man with the inherent possibility of his being mentally or physically shifted about like a checker on a checker board. Such a belief is a misconception of man, a mistake, a lie about spiritual man, a fallacy not in accord with the Scriptures, which state that God gave man, in His likeness, dominion over all the earth.

Man is spiritual, not material. He coexists with God, good; and this fact becomes plain when one catches a glimpse of the true nature of God, and discerns man's oneness with the Father. Eternal fellowship, intimate spiritual communion with God, satisfying completeness are the lot of the real man, abiding in conscious oneness with divine Mind, infinite Love.

God is Mind, and man is the representative or witness of infinite Mind. Without its ideas Mind would be unexpressed. Mind and Mind's ideas are constantly active in their expression of harmonious being. How does this great truth help the frightened mortal who experiences varying degrees of health, swift changes from employment to want and lack, and shifting and unstable happiness and security? It shows him the true basis of security, and how to plant himself on it.

The Master taught many glorious truths by parable or story. In one instance he likened all who should heed his word, and practice what he taught, to "a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it: for it was founded upon a rock" (Luke 6:48).

A rock is a symbol of permanency. Mary Baker Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of "rock" in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 593), as "spiritual foundation; Truth."

Building one's house, consciousness, upon a rock means turning away from corporeal sense testimony and refusing to accept its claims as real. This building process further includes the all-important work of recognizing, through spiritual sense, the real nature of God and man. Spiritual sense ensures our house or consciousness against the winds and storms of mortal mind.

Applying the truth about God and man in the minutiae of daily life introduces the permanency of good into our thought and expression. One student who had been shifted from place to place during a considerable period of years, and who was frequently out of employment for periods of varying length, turned to Christian Science for the solution of the problem. He soon began to think deeply on the subject of permanency and its spiritual basis. He learned that God and man are truly coexistent, that is, that Mind and Mind's idea, man, are inseparable, and that man, therefore, is always expressing harmonious permanent activity.

The student, who was without apparent employment when he began this search for help, was soon offered temporary employment. He accepted the work with gratitude, and with a serene confidence in his well-established permanency in Truth. When this temporary employment terminated, another position was waiting for him. Several times he found that as one job ended another presented itself. And one day he received an offer of a position with a greater probability for permanent employment than he had ever before experienced. The spiritual sense of work and of permanency was thus made manifest in his human experience, in better jobs and more regular employment.

All good is spiritual and permanent. Mankind may well rejoice in this fact, and earnestly seek the real man's spiritual status.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Disclosure

THE transient butterfly declares
A more enduring thing
Than gaiety of motion
And gossamer of wing.

The purposeful and bright event
Of his ascending beauty
Discloses a sublimer grace
And a diviner duty.

EDNA H. HOWE

די דויערהאפטיגקייט פון גוטעס

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

אך, ווי ווינשענסווערטסה איז די וואהרע דויערהאפטיגקייט דויערהאפטיגע בעשעפטיגונג, דויערהאפטיגע געזונט, און דויערהאפטיגע פריינדשאפטען זוייען מען ווילכע מען פערלאנגט זעהר שטארק, און ווילכע מען וונטשט אבער זעהר אפטען זעהען מיר, אז די ווילכע פערלאנגען שטארק דיזע זאכען, פערמאגען נאר זעהר א שוואכען האפענונג אז זיי ווילען דערלעבען די דאזיגע זאכען ווילכע זיי וונטשן.

דער רעלידזיזרונג פון דער דויערהאפטיגקייט פון גוטעס איז מעגליך ווען דער גיסטיגער פונדאמענט פון דיזער גוטעס ווערט פערשטאנדן. גרויסע בעווע־גונגען און דער דעמאנסטראציאן פון דויערהאפטיגע פרייהיט און גלוק זיינען דורכגעפיהרט געווארדן בא דיר מענשן, ווילכע האבען זיך געקעהרט צו קריסטשען סיענס פאר זייער מרייסט און חיילונג, דאס היוסט בשעת זייער זוכען, פרייהיט, פרינסיפ, און גרונד האבען זיך אויסגעדעהנט אונזיכער און אונגענוגסאם. די אויסדרוסטענדע אונבעשעפטיגקייט פון גוטעס איז זייער ערשאהרונג, האס זיי צוגעוואונגען זיך צו קעהרען צו דעם פונדאמענט פון דער גיסטיגער וואהרהייט אלס א מיטעל אויסצופרובירען דויערהאפטיגקייט אין מענשליכע אנגעלעגענהייטען.

א רעדיקאלישער עכדערונג פון דעם גדאנק פון א מאטעריעלען צו א גיסטיגען באזיס איז דער ערשטער נויטווענדיגקייט אין דער דעמאנסטראציאן פון א דויערהאפטיגקייט. דאס הויליגער גיוסס, איז דער אינצוגער בעשעפער. דער אלגעמיינער גלויבן אין דער בעשעפענדער מאכט פון דער מאטעריע איז א פאלשער בעגריף פון גאט און פון דער אונטערווערפונג די מאטעריע איז נים ווירקליך, סובסטאנציעל, אדער אינטעליגענט, דען די וואהרע אינטעליגענץ שטאמט פון דעם הויליגען גמיטה, גיוסס, ענדלעך, און ליבע.

גאט, דער הויליגער גיוסס, קען נים בעשאפען עפעס ווינציגער ווי פאלקאמענע בעשאפענע, ווי פאלקאמענע ווינסקעד. דיזער פאקט מוז זיין קלאר אפילו צו דעם אינטעליגיבלער דענקער. גאט האס נים בעשאפען דעם מענשען מים דעם אויגבאריגע מיסליכקייט וואס זאל אוהם ערליזיבן אריסינגעווארפען ווערען אי גיוסטיג אדער אי פיזיש ווי א האמקע אויף א שאד־דרעט. אזא גלויבען איז א פאלשער בעגריף פון דעם מענשען, א מעות, א לייגען ווען דעם גיוסטיגען מענשען, א פאלשקייט ווילכע איז נים אין אויסשיי־נונגען און דער דעמאנסטראציאן פון דויערהאפטיגע פרייהיט און גלוק זיינען דורכגעפיהרט געווארדן בא די פירע מענשען, ווילכע האבען זיך געקעהרט צו קריסטשען סיענס פאר זייער מרייסט און חיילונג, דאס היוסט בשעת זייער זוכען פרייהיט, פרינסיפ, און גרונד האבען זיך אויסגעדעהנט אונזיכער און אונגענוגסאם. אויבוואהר פרייונדשאפט, אינטימע גוטסקייט אין נאם, זיוסרידענשטעלענדע נאטור־ליכקייט, זיינען דעם מענשען, זיין געשאפען, דער הערשאפט אויבער דעם נאטורע ערד.

דער מענש איז נים גוטסקיג, נים מאטעריאליש, ער עקזי־סטירט צוזאמען מים גאט, דעם גוטען, און דיזער פאקט איז נאטיג פערשטענדליך בשעת מען כאפט א בליק פון דער וואהרער אייגענשאפט פון גאט, און ווען דער וואהרער אייגענשאפט פון מענשען אויסגעדריקט ווערט פערשטאנדן, גרויסע בעווע־גונגען און גלוק זיינען דורכגעפיהרט געווארדן בא מענשען אין גלייכע מים דעם גוטען מענש. דאס איז דער גרונד פון דער וואהרער אייגענשאפט פון גאט, און ווען דער מענש איז נאטיג אין גוטסקייט, ווילכע איז נים אין אויסשיי־נונגען פון דער מאטעריע, אין דער וואהרהייט, אין דער ליבע, ווייל ער איז נים אין גאט, נים אין דער מאטעריע, נים אין דער אומקערט. אין גאט איז נים קיין מאטעריע, נים קיין בייזע, נים קיין קראנקהייט, נים קיין טויט. דער מענש איז נים אין דער מיטע פון לעבען, נים אין דער מיטע פון אינטעליגענץ, נים אין דער מיטע פון סובסטאנץ; ער איז נים אין דער מיטע פון גוטסקייט, ווייל ער איז נים אין דער מיטע פון גאט, ווייל ער איז נים אין דער מיטע פון אלעס.

דער וואס ווארט ווען מען ווערט בעפוסען איינפלוסען פון קריסטשען סיענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט אריינגע־נעמען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן מא־כט זיין פערלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סיענס פאבליקיישנג קאמפיעני, באסטאן, מעסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Basket That Came Back

By Enid Blyton

A Billy-Bob Tale

Once upon a time there was a little boy called William Robert, but everyone called him Billy-Bob for short. He was a merry little boy, with twinkling eyes, curly red hair, and a nose that turned up instead of down.

Billy-Bob had a sister smaller than himself. She was called Belinda, and she was rather fat. Her hair was yellow, not red, and she liked to do everything exactly like Billy-Bob.

Billy-Bob also had a dog called Wags. As soon as anyone saw Wags they couldn't help thinking what a good name he had—for he wagged his tail so hard that his body wagged too. Wags was what Daddy called a half-and-half dog—half good and half naughty—but Billy-Bob loved every bit of him from his cold wet nose to the last hair in his tail. He was Billy-Bob's own dog—not even Belinda shared him.

Billy-Bob and Belinda lived with their mother and father in a little house called Redroofs. It had white walls and a nice red roof, and the garden grew trees, flowers, vegetables and grass, just as yours does. It grew weeds as well, and sometimes, when the weeds were buttercups and dandelions, Billy-Bob thought they were just as pretty as the flowers in the beds.

A Plea for Belinda

Now one day Mother said a surprising thing. She said, "Billy-Bob, I find I haven't enough butter, and I need some soap too. Would you like to go shopping for me, and get them?"

Now Billy-Bob had never been to the village by himself before. This was a great treat! He stared at his mother in delight.

"I think you are old enough to be trusted now," said Mother. "There is only one road to cross, and I know you will look both ways before you run to the other side."

"I want to go too," said Belinda. Billy-Bob knew Belinda was going to say that. She always did.

"You are too little," said Mother.

Belinda screwed up her eyes and opened her mouth very wide. Billy-Bob knew what was going to happen, so he spoke very quickly.

"Let Belinda come too, Mother. I'll look after her, really I will."

Belinda thought she wouldn't howl before she had heard what Mother said, so she opened her eyes again, and shut her mouth. She looked at Mother.

"Very well," said Mother. "Take hold of Belinda's hand and don't let it go till you get to the shops. Belinda, you are to be good. Don't take Wags, because you can't manage Belinda, the basket, and Wags too."

"I don't like Wags when he's on a lead," said Billy-Bob. "He winds himself round me so. Oh, Mother! I'm so excited to go shopping by myself! Are you going to give me some money in a purse too?"

But Wags Was Left Behind

"Yes," said Mother. "Here it is. There are five shillings in the purse in two half-crowns. You will have some change to bring back. Put on your coats and hats and run along quickly."

"Here's your hat, Belinda, and here's your coat!" said Billy-Bob, in excitement. "Don't be too long. Oh, you've got your hat back-to-front, Belinda. Don't you know which is which yet?"

At last they both had on their hats and coats. Belinda buttoned her coat all wrong, but Billy-Bob was too much in a hurry to notice that. He took up the basket, popped Mother's purse in the bottom, caught hold of Belinda's hand and went to kiss Mother good-by.

He did feel important as he went down the lane. He was sure that none of the other children he met were shopping for their mothers. Belinda trotted along beside him, puffing with excitement, holding his hand so tightly that it quite hurt Billy-Bob's fingers.

Soon they met Mister Clatter, the milkman, wheeling his noisy cart of bottles and cans.

"Good morning!" called Billy-Bob. "I'm going shopping for my mother!"

"Goodness gracious!" said the milkman. "Fancy you being big enough!"

Billy-Bob felt bigger still. He walked on, holding Belinda's hand, and met Sally, the balloon woman, carrying her big bundle of balloons to sell.

"I'm going shopping for my mother!" he called to her.

"Isn't she lucky to have a great boy like you!" said Sally, and Billy-Bob put his head up and felt a great boy indeed.

Suddenly something cold touched his legs. He looked down. It was Wags' wet nose!

"Oh Wags!" he cried. "Naughty dog! Go home! Mother said you weren't to come!"

"Wuff-wuff!" barked Wags, and jumped round and round Billy-Bob and Belinda, getting between their legs every now and then.

"He'll have to come with us now, Belinda," said Billy-Bob. "We won't speak to him at all. He is a naughty dog."

So on the two went, and Wags trotted behind, his tail wagging hard—but not a word did Billy-Bob and Belinda speak to him. They all crossed the road safely and went to the dairy for the butter. Billy-Bob felt very proud when he paid for it and took the change.

The Sugar Biscuits

He put the butter into the basket and went to the grocer's. Mrs. Spice gave them a packet of soap, and their change. Billy-Bob put it carefully into the purse, and then put the soap and the purse into the basket.

"It's a grand day for you, shopping by yourselves," said Mrs. Spice, beaming at them. "Would you like to have one of my biscuits for yourselves? Come over here and choose."

Billy-Bob put down the basket, and he and Belinda went to choose their sugar biscuits. They thanked Mrs. Spice politely, and then danced out of the shop, most excited to think they had a biscuit each.

And then, oh dear! They hadn't gone very far when they remembered the basket—and Wags! They had left both behind in their excitement. How dreadful!

They ran back to the shop—but there was no basket there, and no Wags either. Mrs. Spice didn't know anything about them.

Billy-Bob went red with shame. How could he do such a thing the very first time he had been trusted alone? He wasn't such a great boy after all. He was a very little boy.

Wags to the Rescue

"Come along home," he said to Belinda. "We must tell Mother."

Belinda cried all the way—but Billy-Bob didn't. He was too big to cry in the street—but he wished he was as little as Belinda, so that he could!

"We've lost the shopping—all the change—and Wags too," he kept saying to himself.

And then—just as they turned the corner down their lane, what do you think they saw? Guess!

They saw Wags—and in his mouth he carried the basket of shopping! He had noticed that they had left it behind, and had picked it up and run off another way home. Now he was waiting for them in the lane, his tail wagging so fast that it looked like the propeller of an airplane!

"Wags! Wags! Dear old Wags!" cried Billy-Bob with joy. "Is the soap there—and the butter—and the purse with the change in?"

"Wuff, wuff!" said Wags, as Billy-Bob took the basket from him. Everything was there. Belinda dried her tears and laughed. Billy-Bob went down on his knees and hugged clever Wags.

"You're not a naughty dog, you're a very, very good one!" he cried.

Then off they ran to tell Mother all about it.

"It was a most exciting shopping, Mother," said Billy-Bob. "Can Wags have a bone?"

"Wuff!" said Wags, and nearly wagged his tail off!

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Wags, Wags, Dear Old Wags," Cried Billy-Bob Joyfully

Drawn by Margaret Rowney; © Edgar Newgass

A Spring Festival of Books

Book Reviews

When Aunt Polly, who could do "unuseful" things very nicely, decided that Sarah should have a doll, the problem was to find something to make it of. Aunt Polly might have made a wooden doll—if only she knew how to carve—or a woolen doll, if only she had the wool.

Not knowing how to carve, and not having any wool, she stood in the kitchen window and thought and thought. And while she thought, she saw the row of corncobs hanging along the edge of the kitchen porch to dry and bobbing in the wind.

"A cornhusk doll!" cried Aunt Polly. "A cornhusk doll! Just the very, very thing!"

That was how Sarah came to have a cornhusk doll, with two jet beads for eyes, a mouth stitched in red silk, underclothes of cotton and a dress of sprigged calico. She called the doll Drusilla; her father made a cradle for her and painted it blue, and her mother made some sheets and a pillow case and a real patchwork quilt of pieces as large as her thimble.

So Drusilla made a very auspicious entrance into the world and soon thereafter unusual things began to happen in the Hodgetts family. Fortunately, Drusilla herself had literary talents and in "Drusilla," by Emma Brock, she tells the story of her arrival in the Hodgetts' home and the exciting journey in a covered wagon from the East all the way to Minnesota. This is an entertaining story, well told, with plenty of action and good pictures.

* * *

There was once a little peasant boy living in the town of Rohrau, lower Austria, with his parents, who wanted so much to play the violin that he made himself a make-believe one of two smooth pieces of wood and would draw one stick slowly across the other in perfect time.

One day when the local band needed a drummer and the boy's Cousin Frankh offered to let him play in a big procession, he practiced all morning on a meal barrel with a cloth tied over its top to make a drum. That afternoon, little Franz Joseph Haydn, for that was the boy's name, marched with the men, keeping the drum strokes in perfect time—a performer in a real band! Franz Joseph grew up to be a great musician and played before kings in palaces.

The story of his interesting and eventful life is attractively told in "Joseph Haydn," by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher, with pleasant illustrations.

* * *

The amusing adventures of a very young gardener, Mr. Tawney, who had the rare honor of visiting the Free Bee People in their native nests, are told in "Claudius The Bee," by John F. Leeming.

The difficulty of getting Mr. Tawney into the nest was overcome when one of the learned bees gave him some sips of a preparation of the juices of certain flowers which reduced him to about one inch in height. His clothes fell around him in a heap as he shrank, and he escaped by running down one of his own sleeves and popping out into the sunlight.

Fortunately, the same preparation of juices, mixed the other way around, was handy to restore him to his proper size when the visit was over. But before that time came, many exciting things had happened, including a cruise which the Bee People took on Mr. Tawney's own scale model of the steamship "Vandyck" that was floating on the pond.

* * *

An absorbing tale of a community of termites that lived in a brown oval nest located 15 feet above the ground between the trunk and a branch of a purple heart tree in the Guiana jungle is told in "Termite City," by Alfred E. Emerson and Eleanor Fish.

This is not a fanciful story, but an accurate account of the ways and methods of these tiny creatures whose ancestors existed on the earth 100,000,000 years ago.

This story is about the modern descendants of those termites of ancient times. They live in nests with thousands of rooms, or cells.

This story is beautifully written and illustrated. In a foreword, Dr. William Beebe describes it as "one of those rare, well-balanced, straightforward and withal absorbing tales which nowadays appear all too seldom between covers."

* * *

A gay Russian folk tale of seven brothers who were all called by the same name and who looked so much alike they couldn't be told apart, is "Seven Simeons," by Boris Artzybasheff. This is a picture book that Mr. Artzybasheff has dreamed of making ever since he was a boy and it has full-page illustrations in colors—gold-yellow, vermilion, turquoise green and black—on every left-hand page.

This is a beautiful book and the story has all the cheer and color, sparkle and gaiety that are characteristic of those old legends.

E. C.

Drusilla, by Emma L. Brock. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Joseph Haydn, The Merry Little Peasant, by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher. Illustrated by Mary Greenwalt. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $2.

Claudius the Bee, by John F. Leeming. Illustrated by Richard B. Ogle. New York: The Viking Press. $1.50.

Termite City, by Alfred E. Emerson and Eleanor Fish. Illustrated by Keith Ward. New York: Rand McNally and Co. $1.50.

Seven Simeons, by Boris Artzybasheff. Illustrated in four colors by the author. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

Shu-Ying Goes To School

Shu-Ying is a little Chinese girl. Her name means Precious Jade. Shu-Ying lives in the big city of Shanghai, in China.

Shu-Ying does her lessons with her cousin, Hu Pei-Hsia. Every morning Shu-Ying's amah, as the Chinese call her nurse, calls a ricksha to carry her young mistress to the Hu family's house. Amah rides with Shu-Ying and she will sew all morning while the little girls have their lessons.

Shu-Ying and Pei-Hsia are learning to count on the abacus. Their tiny fingers push the brown beads up and down on the wire frame as they count aloud for the teacher to hear them.

The Moon Gate

They are also learning to write Chinese poems on the garden wall. Most school children have to write on a blackboard in school, but Pei-Hsia's father told their teacher to let the little girls practice on the beautiful garden wall.

To reach the wall for this lesson, the children have to pass through two courtyards. One is the Dragon courtyard with great big dragons on the walls. The other is just called the Moon-gate. Shu-Ying and Pei-Hsia always race to see who can jump over the shadow of the Moon-gate. Their little satin slippers (pink for Shu-Ying and blue for her cousin) look like butterflies as they run and jump in the air.

On rainy days, the little girls have their lessons indoors. Their teacher sits behind his pupils and listens to them while they read aloud. They read together from paper-covered books. The little girls have to read the same story many times in order to learn all the difficult characters in Chinese writing. But the teacher is proud of his pupils and tells them they will bring honor to their families by their learning.

Ivory Chopsticks

Then the amahs come with trays of lunch. They lift the covers off the bowls of hot rice, steaming soup, and duck. The children eat with chopsticks made of ivory. They hold their bowls very close to their mouths so as not to drop any food on their silk coats.

When lunch is over, another teacher comes to give an embroidery lesson. They sit quietly for more than an hour working the colored silken threads in their designs. Shu-Ying and Pei-Hsia very nearly fall asleep over the embroidery frames. At last the amah says their ricksha is waiting and Shu-Ying jumps up from her red lacquered stool. She bows to her cousin and to their teacher, then she takes her amah's hand and hastens through the gates.

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Business and Industry

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Commerce and Finance

Annual Sugar Bill Of Consumer Seen Raised 75c by Tax

This is the second of two stories discussing the possible effect on the consumer of the Government's proposed excise tax on sugar.

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Estimates based on government figures show that if the Administration's proposed tax on raw sugar were passed on to consumers it would raise the average person's sugar bill a little more than 75 cents a year.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace and congressmen supporting the tax plan, designed to finance benefit payments to producers, have declared the tax would not be passed on but would be borne by processors or others who handle sugar before it finally reaches the consuming public.

Opponents of the tax, including H. E. Miles, chairman of the Fair Tariff League, said, however, that the cost to the consumer would be increased.

Yield Put at $100,000,000

Provisions for the levy were included in a bill to set up a quota system to stabilize the domestic sugar industry. The system would determine the amount of raw sugar to be produced by domestic growers and the amount to be shipped into the country by the off-shore producing areas such as Cuba, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The tax proposed was three-fourths of a cent a pound on raw sugar. The Administration estimated this would yield an annual revenue of $100,000,000 of which $55,000,000 would go into benefit payments for mainland producers and those in Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The proposed raw sugar tax is equal to about eight-tenths of a cent a pound on refined sugar, and since the country's per capita consumption of refined sugar last year was about 96 pounds, experts figured that if the consumer paid the tax, either directly or indirectly, his yearly sugar bill would be raised about 75 cents.

Tax Seen as No Burden

Representative Cummings (D-Colo.), sugar beet grower and chairman of the house sugar bloc, said there was "no use to worry about a tax, even if the consumer paid it all."

He argued that sugar, retailing at about five cents a pound, is the cheapest food available when evaluated in terms of energy produced. The public, he added, could stand a "reasonable" increase in price because the annual individual sugar bill is low when compared with other food costs.

Proponents of the tax said the refiner would find it difficult to pass the tax on to the public, even if the Government permitted him to do so.

They cited government figures showing that most sugar is consumed in the form of prepared confections, candies, pastries and other commercial sweets.

"A baker wouldn't raise the price of a dollar cake to $1.01 because of the tax," Cummings said. "He would absorb it himself."

Chicago Business Shows Some Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business in Chicago showed a slight revival during the past week after a fortnight of slowing down, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

More seasonal weather had much to do with the improvement, both retailers and wholesalers reporting wider interest in sumer wares.

Interest in vacations is also having its effect felt. Sporting goods distributors and vacation resort owners indicate a marked pickup in early inquiries.

Building operations in the suburbs also tend upward. This combined with the usual spring rehabilitation activities is giving employment to several thousand tradesmen. Housewives in many localities are complaining about a shortage of extra help for the usual spring cleaning rush.

Employment and wages remain at recent levels. Labor uncertainties are said to be holding back several manufacturers who had previously indicated expansions in production.

All Mining Operations Improve in Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Queensland consolidated its position as the second greatest gold producer in the Commonwealth of Australia in 1936. It was a year of definite improvement in all mining operations in the state. Minerals other than gold showed an increase of approximately 25 per cent compared with 1935.

The gold yield was 121,174 fine ounces, valued at £514,717, compared with 102,990 fine ounces, valued at £437,473, for 1935. This value was arrived at by estimating a fine ounce of gold at its standard value of £4 4s. 11d. At the enhanced value, which alters daily but which averaged £7 0s. 3d. per ounce in London during 1936, the value of Queensland's gold yield would be about £849,733 (English currency), or £1,062,166 (Australian currency).

The increased gold production, according to the annual report of the Under Secretary of Mines, was largely secured through the assistance of Government grants.

Bristol Brass "Extra"

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Bristol Brass Corporation have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and a regular quarterly of 50 cents on the common stock, both payable June 15 to stock of record May 29. The company paid an extra of 25 cents March 15, last. Bristol Brass is located at Bristol, Conn.

World Telephones Near Peak of 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

An indication of improved economic conditions throughout the world is indicated in the fact that the total number of world telephones in service at the end of 1935 was 35,028,682, only 307,785 less than the peak reached in 1930, according to a report to the Transportation Division, Department of Commerce.

The United States with a telephone density of 13.69 telephones per 100 inhabitants accounts for 17,423,871 telephones, or 49.74 per cent of the world total. Germany with 3,269,952 telephones accounted for 9.34 per cent of the world total, Great Britain with 2,551,117 for 7.28 per cent, France with 1,441,273 for 4.11 per cent, Canada with 1,208,815 for 3.95 per cent, and Japan with 1,131,748 for 3.23 per cent, it was stated.

Higher Assessments Now Face Members Of Chicago Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Chicago Board of Trade, comprising 1549 members, are to vote on an individual assessment of $150 apiece for the next four years in order to carry out a program for refinancing the $10,218,000 first mortgage on the Board of Trade Building. In voting on the proposition on June 2 they will have a "Hobson's choice." If they turn down the financing plans they will face assessments of $225 a year to carry out terms of the present mortgage, according to Barnett Farrill, chairman of the real estate committee, who disclosed terms of the refunding program.

Holder of the mortgage, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, has agreed to reduce the annual interest rate from 5 per cent to 4 per cent and cut yearly amortization payments. In return for this reduction the mortgage is to be reduced to $9,000,000 immediately. To pay the $1,218,000 of principal required to carry out the program the Board of Trade found it necessary to borrow $345,500 from the Board of Trade Clearing House Corporation. This loan, already approved, will bear 3 per cent interest and be repaid $45,500 on Dec. 15, 1937, and $100,000 on Dec. 15 for three years. The assessments on members will be used to repay this $345,500 loan, to replenish treasury funds taken to pay down the mortgage and assure the Board of Trade of sufficient funds to meet its obligations.

In effect, the assessments will restore dues, now $250 annually, to the $400 figure prevailing several years ago.

Industrial Activity In South Australia Shows Marked Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—In every direction figures relating to industrial activity show marked advance and there is a unanimous feeling among business leaders that South Australia is now returning rapidly to the peak of 1926-27 prosperity.

There is an acute shortage in skilled and semi-skilled labor, notably in motor body and building industries. In motor factories three shifts a day and seven days a week are being worked and these firms, including General Motors-Holden's Ltd, are employing more men than at any previous time in their history. This year there is a much stronger demand throughout Australia for motor cars and commercial vehicles.

Most unions are reporting increased employment, and factory activity generally is almost up to the 1926-27 level. The Secretary of the Chamber of Manufactures (Mr. Harold E. Winterbottom) says increasing business in secondary industries throughout South Australia has been a material factor in improving the unemployment position.

Oil Price Rise Is Expected to Spread

DALLAS (AP)—Major oil companies of the midcontinent area watched for the effect of the Magnolia Petroleum Company's increase of 3 cents a barrel in the price of East Texas crude oil, which went into effect Saturday. The rise brought oil to a new level of $1.35 a barrel. The company announced that the increase affected East Texas oil prices only.

In Tulsa, Okla., it was said oil company executives were studying the Magnolia's increase, but they did not say whether increases by other concerns would follow. Unofficially, a general advance was predicted for the midcontinent field.

Despite the record crude oil production in the United States in the last few months, the statistical position of the industry continues favorable. To May 1, consumption averaged about 10 per cent more than that for the corresponding period last year and on that date crude oil stocks of 303,250,000 barrels were below those of May 1, 1936. With the exception of gasoline, the stocks of other refined products also were below those of a year ago.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimates a daily average production of 3,366,000 barrels of crude oil would be required to meet the nation's demands next month. The estimate was 33,100 barrels higher than for May and 359,800 barrels higher than a year ago.

The bureau said in its monthly forecast that production of crude oil averaged 3,494,000 barrels daily from April 3 to May 8, "the highest sustained rate ever recorded."

Steel Operations Up Two Points To 91½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations increased 2 points to 91½ per cent of capacity during the past week, equal to that of April, the highest level of the year, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh increased its rate 13 points to 96 per cent, Chicago added one point to 85, New England 13 points to 100 and Cleveland 2½ points to 82 per cent, Buffalo two points to 88, Detroit one point to 99 and Cincinnati four points to 90. Rates were unchanged at Wheeling, 94 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania, 73½, Brimingham, 83, and St. Louis, 94.

Outlook Holds Good

Facing a natural rebound from the artificially stimulated demand for steel a few weeks ago, continues the report, when a rise in price was expected, and also the effect of a seasonal lull at midyear, the steel market possesses many elements of strength that promise fairly steady production at a high rate.

"Though buying is consistently less than shipments," says the report, "volume of current orders, when added to mill backlogs, is sufficient to assure activity well into the summer. No alarm is felt by steelmakers because of lessened buying, as consumers continue to ask delivery as soon as possible, indicating that stocks are low and material is going into consumption at once.

"Threat of labor difficulties among independent producers has caused only slight efforts to obtain earlier deliveries, although in some instances this has caused acceleration of demand.

"In spite of reduced buying, authoritatively estimated at 20 to 25 per cent under the April rate, mills are making slow progress in reducing backlogs and making prompt delivery possible.

Tin Plate Output Leads

"Tin plate continues to lead in production, some mills operating at better than 100 per cent of rated capacity. A Pittsburgh producer which lost some time because of strike interruption is straining every facility to catch up on the lost production that resulted.

"Scrap continues to decline, but more slowly, and indications lead to belief the bottom may be near. Inasmuch as prices may have been pressed higher than conditions justified a few weeks ago the drop may be below a seasonable level. With lower range of price the incentive to bring out accumulations from remote locations will be less. Renewal of consumer buying is relied on to rectify the situation before long," concludes the report.

The composite of scrap prices fell 73 cents to $17.87, the level of the second week in January, practically the low for the year. The iron and steel composite declined 8 cents to $39.97 on lower scrap prices. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70.

South Atlantic States' Income Is 82 P. C. '29 Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Income received by the nine states comprising the South Atlantic region had recovered in 1935 to 82 per cent of the 1929 figure, a higher level than that reached by any other section of the country, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Income for the country as a whole, says the report, had recovered in 1935 to 69 per cent of the 1929 figure.

The conference board's study, the results of which are contained in a newly published book, "Income Received in the Various States, 1929-1935," shows that income received in the South Atlantic region held up better during the depression than did income in any other section of the United States. At the low point of the depression in 1933, income received in this region was 66 per cent as large as in 1929, while for the country as a whole income was 56 per cent of the 1929 figure.

The relative stability of income in the South Atlantic states and its rapid recovery in 1934 and 1935 were due in part to the fact that these states are undergoing considerable economic and industrial expansion and an increasing share of the national income is being produced and received by persons in this area. Furthermore, the conference board's study points out, income from agriculture, which constitutes about one sixth of the total in the region, was maintained relatively well in these states, owing to the importance of dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco growing, the income from which was more stable than in the case of cotton, corn, wheat, and livestock production.

Income received in the country as a whole and in each of the geographic regions into which the country is divided for census purposes for 1929, 1933, and 1935, the latest year for which complete figures are available, is shown in the following table:

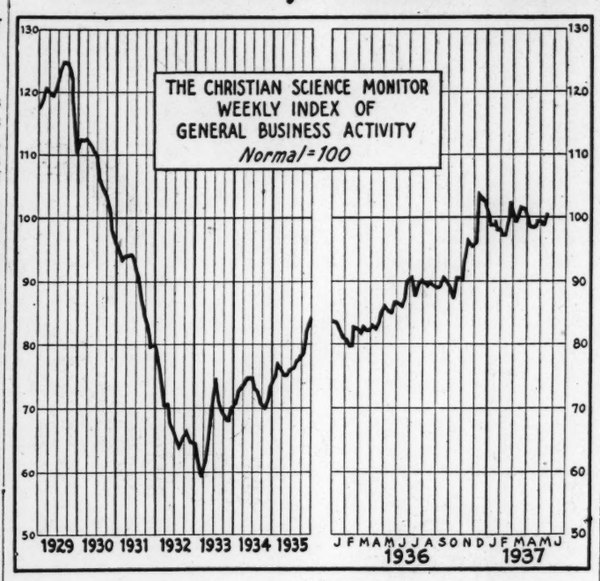
Income Received, by Geographic Regions 1929, 1933, and 1935
(Millions of Dollars)

	1929	1933	1935
United States	79,234	44,420	55,040
New England States	6,297	3,939	4,488
Middle Atlantic States	23,607	13,523	16,044
East N. Cen. States	18,201	8,989	11,962
West N. Cen. States	7,134	3,738	5,011
South Atlantic States	6,740	4,425	5,510
East S. Cen. States	3,183	1,795	2,214
West S. Cen. States	4,997	2,940	3,568
Mountain States	2,178	1,116	1,506
Pacific States	6,898	3,957	4,736

American Chain & Cable Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of American Chain & Cable Co. have approved an increase in the authorized common stock to 1,335,000 shares from 500,000 and approved a three-for-one split-up of the common. Stockholders have also approved elimination from the authorized capital stock of such of the 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock as has been or may be converted into common stock.

Gain in Business Activity Recorded by Monitor Index



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity passed the 100-mark for the first time since the end of March. Increases in the adjusted data for the three components carried the index to 100.4 (prel.) on May 15 from 99.0 on May 8. Last year the index registered 85.5 on May 16.

Production of electricity during the week ended May 15 regained the loss of the previous week and rose to a level slightly above that of two weeks earlier. The increase was against a downward seasonal movement and after allowances for this factor as well as for the long term growth element in power output, the adjusted index advanced. Gains over a year ago were well maintained.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings also increased in the week ended May 15 recovering losses of the previous two weeks. The gain exceeded seasonal expectations and maintained the irregular sidewise movement of the series in recent weeks.

A decline in the reported data for bank debits outside New York City fell short of the usual intra-monthly dip. As a result the adjusted index advanced substantially.

Steel ingot production advanced during the past week. Output for U. S. Steel was reported at the highest level of the recovery movement. Shipments have been running well ahead of new business and some decline in output is deemed likely. However, except for the strike threats in independent plants, the Iron Age reports, the outlook for the industry continues bright.

Slow-down or "skip" strikes as well as walk-out and sit-down strikes accounted for the decline in automobile production again last week. Output dropped off to 139,507 units in the preceding week, Ward's Reports estimated.

The textile industry has begun to show some indications of slackening.

Retail trade was better in some districts. Substantial gains were reported in sections of the Middle West and in the South and Southwest where crop prospects are favorable. In many other districts trade gains were only fair.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 15* 1937	May 8 1937	May 16 1936
Combined index	100.4	99.0	85.5
Bk debits outside NYC	97.7	95.8	82.0
Elec power prod	100.9	99.8	86.4
Misc car loadings	101.9	100.8	88.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's sharp rise in stock prices looked, on the charts, like an upward zig following the previous downward zag. Bearish opinion is somewhat less confident, as volume is decreasing on the decline, and the drops do not go as far as might be expected. Bullish confidence is lacking, however, in Street opinion. Judge Van Devanter's resignation was followed by a considerable rally, but it was not felt that post hoc meant propter hoc. Business news continued to give no clue to the market. Steel scrap was off another $1, but good steel opinion is that this is the bottom. Steel shares were among the weakest in the rally.

Trading volume is so small that brokers are holding their heads. Rumors of an A. F. of L. drive for union organization of brokerage house employees circulated about two or three weeks ago but whether true or not, nothing has come of them, presumably because this would be an extremely poor time to force a controversy or call a strike. Jobs are too precarious.

Brokerage House Earnings

In fact the paucity of business has revived the perennial question of high commission charges. Present charges are unchanged since 1924. A special committee appointed by the Stock Exchange in January, 1935, headed by E. A. Pierce, to consider the matter, has never reported or committed itself. A recommendation some time ago that bond trading commissions be raised, was tabled. For a change in stock trading commissions an amendment to the Exchange constitution would be necessary. Local rates are lower than in either Toronto or London. The big problem is, of course, whether higher rates would reduce volume or not.

In general and with many exceptions the wire houses are said to favor higher rates, the local brokers lower rates. Operating costs are now substantially higher than a few years ago, despite the installation of much expensive bookkeeping ing machinery, on account of both the voluminous reports called for by the SEC and the Exchange, and of the increased investment information now requested by customers.

Concluding hearings in the SEC charges against W. E. Hutton & Company ran into opera bouffe, with the 235-pound president of Atlas Tack threatening to throw SEC counsel out the window, hearings being on the 20th floor of 120 Broadway. The trial examiner got up and closed the window. Hearings started last November and the firm is said to be $250,000 out of pocket to date in legal fees, etc. In a few months the arguments will be heard before the full commission.

Discuss Treasury Financing

The bewhiskered rumor is revived that the Commission will soon define the word "manipulation," which is a word about as easily defined as "sin," "art," or "love." None of the four leading manipulation cases, those against Michael J. Meehan, Charles C. Wright, White, Weld & Company, and W. E. Hutton, have yet been decided by the Commission, which is being very deliberate.

Interest is increasing in the Treasury June 15 financing prospects. As of May 19 the Treasury's working balance was down to $568,000,000, having been down as low as $534,000,000 this month. Despite the recent lull in gold shipments, marked by evidence that Britain and Holland might be taking up some of the dehoarded offerings, the Inactive Gold Fund has risen this month from $568,000,000 to $675,000,000 in 19 days and with the influx swelling again it may go shortly to $700,000,000 and to over $800,000,000 by June 15. Hence the working balance may be down around $400,000,000 by that date.

Income tax payments for June were $310,000,000 last year, and at the same rate of increase this year as was shown for March, they might total around $525,000,000, but this will do little more than take care of interest payments and $350,000,000 of bills maturing in mid-June The Treasury cannot safely try to skate along until September because on that quarter date some $800,000,000 of maturities must be met. So Street opinion inclines to a $750,000,000 financing next month. There is a hole in the Treasury maturities in 1942, a very neat spot to place a maturity and so the unofficial predictions are a 5-year note offering.

The Court Decision

Most common expectation here seems to be that the Supreme Court will uphold the Social Security Act. Implications of a decision either way are rather vague for stocks although a little more clear for bonds. The present setup of the Act brings into the Treasury a growing volume of funds which the Treasury is able, by the bookkeeping device of the Old-Age Reserve Account, both to accumulate and to spend. The Treasury can have its Social Security cake and eat it too. Hence the indifference of the Administration to any modification.

The pile of I. O. U.'s is accumulating while the Treasury is spending the money. If, therefore, the Supreme Court throws out the Act, it will spare industry and labor the growing burden of the pay-roll tax.

Meantime the whole bond market remains excessively dull—more security offerings has not appeared expected increase in volume of new inactive than in several years. The for the simple reason that the stuff can't be sold. This is not a particularly good sign, because many recent developments would lead to an expectation of a revival in the market.

The money market is easy, the latest offering of Treasury bills having gone at a lower price than the previous one. Excess reserves seem ample. The increase in commercial loans has slowed down, also member banks' sales of governments. The insurance companies are said to have around $1,000,000,000 in accumulated cash on hand available for investment, yet they cannot seem to be lured into the market. Governor Lehman last week signed two bills which substantially enlarge the list of securities eligible for insurance company investment. Nevertheless, bond dealers are expecting a very quiet summer. The market has turned dull because, though buyers cannot be found, sellers have stopped making further concessions.

Wage Bill Viewed As Recovery Peril By Manufacturers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Characterizing "new restrictive, experimental legislation" as the most serious menace to complete industrial recovery, the National Association of Manufacturers, largest and strongest body of its kind in the United States, is out today with an appeal to Congress not to "interrupt the swift strides that are being made toward full re-employment."

The plea comes simultaneously with news from Washington that President Roosevelt had conferred with Senate leaders yesterday on his forthcoming message to Congress on wages and hour legislation to help labor still further, and in it the Association declares that no one can foresee accurately at this time what will be the effect of "renewed attempts on the part of the Federal Government to regulate wages and hours in every locality and plant."

Would Hurt Recovery

"It is a known factor, however, that arbitrary wages and hours restrictions seeking to blanket the entire country under one enactment must inevitably lead to confusion during a time of steady recovery," the Association says in its statement. "It is also known that sudden increases in wages and decreases in hours must be added to the cost of production, which in turn must be paid by the consumer and particularly the farmers, who form the major purchasers of the products of industry."

The Association stresses that "reemployment has been almost constant month by month since the end of the last attempt to interfere with the normal flow of production by an experiment in national control of wages and hours." Manufacturing employment is now at, or above, the 1929 level, and a shortage of skilled labor is apparent in many localities and industries, it says.

"As a result, employment and purchasing power in other fields are also moving upward," it continues. "Since 1933, more than 3,000,000 persons have found jobs in manufacturing, 66 per cent of them in the durable goods industries. The Department of Labor reports that between Feb. 15 and March 15 alone, 305,000 found jobs with an increase of $15,000,000 in industrial pay rolls.

"Although the number of those now employed in manufacturing is as large or larger than in 1929, there are many indications that by the end of the year the total will be even larger."

Sees New Law Ineffectual

The Association denies the correctness of theories reported to be held in Washington that new legislation on hours and wages would put 8,000,000 persons back to work.

"It is doubtful, based on estimates available, that there are that many persons today unemployed and desirous of working," the statement continues. "A shortage of skilled labor is already apparent in many localities and industries. The manufacturing industry, at its peak in 1929, employed about 11,000,000 persons, and today it has that many again on the pay rolls, many of them at higher wages than in 1929.

"The next step is to consolidate these gains and go forward to new objective. Co-operation of all government, industry and labor is essential, with protection of the public paramount. There must be neither an upward spiral that will lead to skyrocketing prices nor a downward spiral that will lead to unemployment."

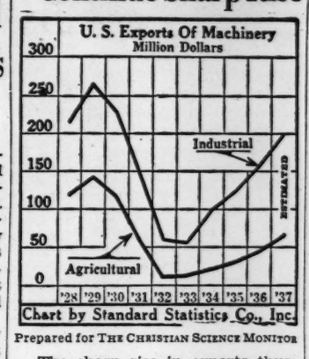
The Association again goes on record that Congress enact at this session a measure to eliminate gainful labor by children under 16 years of age.

Copper Products Prices Advanced Quarter Cent

NEW YORK—Revere Copper & Brass Company announces an advance of one-fourth of 1 cent a pound in the prices of all its products except copper pipe, water tube and scrap. It gave as the reason increased costs of production.

The American Brass Company announces a similar rise in price for its products. While other brass manufacturing companies are expected to adjust their prices accordingly, the belief is that the copper wire manufacturing companies will not make any price changes just now.

Machinery Exports Continue Sharp Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The sharp rise in exports thus far in 1937 promises to be one of the most important developments in the machinery field during the current year, measured in terms of its effect on aggregate profits.

Continuing an uptrend begun in 1934, the value of industrial machinery exports in the first three months of 1937 increased 25 per cent, to $50,000,000, compared with $40,000,000 for the same period a year earlier, while exports of agricultural machinery and equipment rose 63 per cent, to $14,500,000, from $9,000,000 in the first quarter of 1936.

On the basis of the highly favorable showing of the first quarter, total 1937 exports of agricultural and industrial machinery may be expected to exceed the 1936 total by as much as $60,000,000.

Big Lumber Demand Reflects Activity Of Construction Lines

NEW YORK—The contruction industry, largest consumer of lumber, is showing wide gains in many sections of the country. Developments in this field include:

FHA estimates 400,000 to 450,000 dwelling units would be erected this year compared with 270,000 last year. Mortgages accepted for appraisal preparatory to insurance by FHA were $154,000,000 in the first four months of 1937, against $93,000,000 last year.

Figures on April building permits in New York State, listing projects calling for expenditures of $34,062,596, or nearly 90 per cent more than April, 1936.

April permits in Illinois, involving $9,233,175, the highest aggregate for the month in seven years.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board statistics for March, placing residential construction plans 92.3 per cent above March, 1936.

Lumber consumption, an index to building activity, currently is running the highest since 1930. Present indications point to use of approximately 13,000,000,000 feet in the initial six months of 1937, which would represent an increase of 16 per cent over the like period last year.

This prospect is disclosed by a survey conducted by the United States Department of Commerce. The indicated gain for the first half of 1937 compares with a rise of 20 per cent for the entire year 1936, when the total reached 23,133,000,000 feet, the high for six years.

The Department of Commerce survey shows that unfilled orders for lumber in some regions continue abnormally large, particularly in the West. In many sections stocks are unbalanced and inadequate as compared with unfilled orders and continuing upward trend in residential building.

Steel Industry Pays Taxes Equal to $169 Per Worker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Taxes paid by the steel industry in 1936 were equivalent to a year's pay for 74,500 employees and represented an outlay of $169 for each worker on the pay rolls during the year, according to the American Iron and Steel Insitute.

"During the year, a total of $105,850,000 was paid in taxes to federal, state and local governments by 107 iron and steel companies which produced more than 90 per cent of the industry's output of finished products," it says.

The aggregate of taxes paid by the steel industry last year was 50 per cent greater than in 1935, it adds.

Bankers Oppose Postal Savings, Branch Banking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 24—The New Jersey Bankers' Association is officially on record today for "a two-fisted effort" to balance the Federal budget "with speed and despatch," opposes the extension of branch banking beyond the states lines and urges the abolition of the Postal Savings Bank system.

At the closing session of the Association's 34 annual convention at the Traymore Hotel here Saturday, it was declared that "the zealous publicity and promotion program" of the Federal Savings and Loan Associations being chartered by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board were "unbecoming to financial institutions and not conducive to public welfare." Furthermore, it was declared this "promotion" work goes beyond the intent of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board laws and competes with existing banks.

Reflation Now 'Unnecessary'

The resolution declares that federal expenditures for public works, relief and other purposes have created an increasing money supply, chiefly by borrowing from banks, but recovery has now reached a point where "this reflation and pump-priming is no longer necessary."

Frank C. Ferguson of Jersey City, president of the Hudson County National Bank, characterized the Wagner-Pepper Bill to establish a federal mortgage bank as one of the most important pieces of banking legislation ever introduced in Congress. The measure proposes to set up a permanent discount and purchase system for mortgages on urban real estate, designed to fill a gap in the national financial structure to stabilize mortgage practice, ease mortgage credit and prevent the periodic frozen condition in financial institutions.

While his committee on federal legislation has not digested the details of the bill, Mr. Ferguson said its purpose was "of vast importance to banks and bankers throughout the country."

Called Big Step Forward

"If some such measure can be adopted and practically carried out," he said, "it will remove from the American banking structure one of the greatest weaknesses found during the depression; namely, the inability of commercial banks and banks generally to realize on perfectly good assets, such as first mortgages on improved urban real estate, to meet heavy withdrawals of deposits caused by mass hysteria. . . ."

Mr. Ferguson held that the postal savings banks system was established by Congress "to give depositors a safe place for their savings."

"The federal insurance now given to deposits eliminates this fundamental purpose and makes the postal savings no longer necessary," he added.

Fred I. Collins, president of the Bound Brook (N. J.) Trust Company, was elected president of the association; Carl S. Crispin of Swedesboro, vice-president, and George W. Letterhouse of Jersey City, treasurer. Armitt H. Choate of Moorestown continues as secretary.

White Motor Deliveries Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—White Motor Company reporting for the first four months of 1937, gives truck deliveries as 4219 units, a gain of 27 per cent over the like 1936 period. April deliveries were 1301 units, compared with 825 in April, 1936, and the largest for that month since 1926.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTORS
INC.
An Investment Company
Sponsors
E. A. PIERCE & CO.
New York
National Distributors
MACKUBIN, LEGG & CO.
Baltimore
Prospectus or names of local dealers upon request to National Distributors

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT
AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day 480,760
1937 vol. to date 209,835,860
1936 vol. to date 234,777,773

Market Slightly Off; Trading Pace Extremely Slow

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—By mid-afternoon activity in the stock market had shrunk almost to the vanishing point.

At times following announcement of the Supreme Court's upholding unemployment insurance provisions of the Social Security Act, the stock ticker stood motionless.

Transactions were at the slow rate of about 700,000 shares.

Issues on the off side were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, United States Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Texas Corporation, Seaboard Oil, General Electric, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific and Pennsylvania.

Slight improvement was recorded for North American, du Pont, Atlantic Refining, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway and Goodyear.

The grain market saw May corn run up to a 12-year top. Wheat was down. Cotton was lower. The French franc was firm, the pound sterling steady.

Santa Fe was under a cloud following the statement of S. T. Bledsoe, president of the system, that wheat in the Southwest has gradually deteriorated in the past month, particularly in Kansas, owing to lack of moisture.

Demand for most corporate bonds outweighed selling today and prices pointed higher in quiet dealings.

United States Government loans, however, lost momentum on a rally as trading proceeded and some yielded for small losses. U. S. Treasury 2½s of 1949-53 were up 2-32 at one time.

Gains of fractions to more than a point were recorded in American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 3½s, Santa Fe general 4s, Goodyear 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Chesapeake Corp 5s and New York Central 5s.

Foreign loans drifted in a thin market. Conspicuous were fractional gains in Peru 6s and Cuba 5½s.

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Prices were uneven to lower in the curb market today with light dealings restricting most swings to fractions.

Industrial shares lost minor fractions, although several less active oils were up substantially late in the session. Red Bank Oil gained a major fraction, Swan Finch Oil jumped 2 points or so, and Nimble added more than a point. Creole and Gulf also improved a bit.

Wayne Pump, Sherwin Williams, Lake Shore Mines, Electric Bond & Share and Pan American Airways gave up fractions to a point or so. Great Atlantic & Pacific and Montgomery Ward "A" also declined.

London Market Generally Firm

LONDON—The stock market for the new-account period opened with a firm tone with the exception of British funds and there was an encouraging widening of interest in most sections. The outstanding feature was the renewed strength and activity in domestic rails on the improved outlook.

Oil securities showed an all-around advance in anticipation of dividend announcements which are expected shortly. Royal Dutch sold at £64¾, Shell Transport & Trading 25 23-32 and Mexican Eagle 20s. 6d. Rubber issues were quietly firm, the commodity price being at 10 5-16d.

Interest in the industrial section broadened considerably. The feature was the strength in colliery shares on improved prospects for the settlement of the coal fields dispute. British funds were neglected and unchanged, the War Loan 3½s being quoted at £102. Foreign bonds displayed more activity, Japanese issues showing a general improvement.

International issues were mostly above parity levels, United States Steel rising to $101 9-16. International Nickel to $61 21-32. Anaconda to $11 1-16. Shell Union Oil to 29 29-32 and Hydro Electric Securities to $8 13-32.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe	Today Last Prev	Parity
Demand	$4.94¼	$4.94⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.94⅜	4.94⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0447	.0446	$
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1686	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2287	.2287	$
Italy—lira	.05291₂	.05281₂	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010	.4018	.4020
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5498	.5402
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2549	.4537
Norway—krone	.2485	.2484	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2208	.4537
Spain—peseta			.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1880	.1880	.2382
Czecho-slovakia—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finmark	.0219	.0219	.0428
Jugoslavia—penga	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.0190	.0190	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso‡	.3060	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0350	.0348	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0516	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5760‡	.5700‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2882	.2880	.8440
India—rupee	.3731	.3732	.8180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3062½	.3060	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2993	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5812½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00121₂	1.00121₂	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 21: Receipts, $19,766,744.44; expenditures, $17,044,144.01; balance, $1,732,470,732.30; customs receipts for the month, $34,232,279.52. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,351,453,543.45; expenditures, $6,677,539,326.16, including $2,508,271,111.27 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,326,085,782.71; gross debt, $35,151,935,565.37, an increase of $1,495,578.25 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,928,820,725.27, including $697,503,267.09 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48	47½	47½	M'y 21
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	75	74	74	M'y 18
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
28⅜	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	25	25	25	M'y 22
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	1	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 18
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	16	72	71½	71½	
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
153¼	113⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	125⅛	123⅜	125⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	3½	Alleghany	15	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	2	50	48⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $3 ww	5	43½	48	48	— ¼
59	43¾	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y 13
52⅛	38¾	Alleg pr pf	2	41	41	41	+ ⅝
45⅝	33	Alleg Steel (.80g)	2	36	35¼	35¼	— ¾
27⅞	19	Allen Indust (1)	3	19	19	19	M'y 21
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	232	232	232	
33⅛	24½	Allied Mills (2g)	10	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	17	17	16¾	17	+ ½
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	M'y 10
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	31	62¾	61	61	—2
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	28	28	28	— ½
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	3	97½	97	97	—1½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	9	92½	90½	92½	+4
41⅞	21½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	8	23⅜	22⅜	23⅜	+ ⅞
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	7	64	63½	63⅞	+ ⅜
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	8	100	99¼	100	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	155	155	155	M'y 22
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	1	56	56	56	+ ½
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (4g)	5	92¾	90⅞	90⅞	—1⅞
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	146½	136½	136½	+13⅜
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	3	104	104	104	— ½
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	17	17	17	M'y 22
30¾	22⅜	Am Coml Alco	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅜
33⅜	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	4	27¼	27	27	— ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	+1¾
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	1	37	37	37	M'y 20
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	3	48	47	48	+1½
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¾
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	18½	18¼	18½	— ¾
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	3	8	7⅞	8	
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	5	42¼	42¼	42¼	M'y 21
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	6	44¾	43¾	44½	+ ¾
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	22	22	22	M'y 19
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	●1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
125	107	Am Loco pf	1	109	109	109	— ¾
29⅜	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	7	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y 21
68¾	45½	Am Met (¾g)	3	51½	51¼	51¼	+ ⅜
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	15	117	117	117	M'y 20
18½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	17	9¼	9	9⅛	
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	5	60½	59¾	60½	+1
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	11	49½	49	49½	+1—
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	27	22½	21⅝	21¾	— ¾
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	22	36⅛	35¼	35¼	— ½
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	—1¼
29	22¼	Am Seating	7	25¾	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅜
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	33	88⅝	87¼	88⅛	+ ⅛
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	143	143	143	+ ½
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58	58	58	
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	16	56⅞	55⅝	55⅝	— ½
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	47	47	47	
143⅜	128¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	M'y 19
35⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	10	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	— ¼
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	168	167	168	+ ⅛
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	2	78	78	78	— ¾
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	3	78	78	78	— ¾
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134	134	134	+1
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	54	19¼	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
107	94½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94⅝	94½	94½	M'y 21
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	4	63¾	63	63	—1½
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	12	13¼	13	13	— ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf		85	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	59	59	59	+ ½
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¼g)	150	54⅞	53½	54⅜	+ ½
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	●2	82	82	82	+1½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	8	8	M'y 22
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	3	43¼	43	43¼	+1
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	M'y 22
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	●85	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¾
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	M'y 13
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	9	64¾	63¼	64¾	+1
16¼	12	Arnold Const (.8g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
17⅜	10	Artloom	5	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y 17
24¾	15⅞	Assd Dry Gds	6	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
101	93	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	— ½
125	114	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½gk)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y 19
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	21	87¾	86½	87⅜	— ⅛
101	97½	Atchison pf (5)	3	100	100	100	M'y 21
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	5	49	48¼	48¾	— ¼
29	19¾	Atl G & W In	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
44	30⅞	Atl G & W In pf	2	32¼	32	32¼	— ¾
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	21	30¼	29⅛	29½	— ¼
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y 21
13½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	12	50¾	50½	50⅝	— ⅛
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	73	73	73	+1
13¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y 17
36¾	21⅞	Auburn Auto	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
9½	6⅛	Aust Nich	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	7	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	7	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	+1¾
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	97	97	97	+2⅛
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	51	33⅝	32¾	33¼	+ ½
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	38	38	38	M'y 22
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	M'y 21
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (1¼g)	4	32⅝	32	32	+ ⅛
32	24½	Barker Bros	2	27	27	27	+1¼
25¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	10	27½	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅞
20¼	4¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	22½	22¼	22½	M'y 20
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109½	109	109½	M'y 22
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	6	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	10	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
23⅞	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	9	20½	20⅜	20½	
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	— ¼
105½	73	Beth Stl (2g)	56	87½	85½	87	+ ¼
129½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	4	117½	117	117½	+ ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	7	56	56	56	M'y 22
38	27½	Black & Deck (1⅝g)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	12	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
49¾	31⅜	Boeing Airpl	26	36¼	36¾	36	+ ⅛
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	5	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
28	24¼	Borden (1.60)	24	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ½
45⅞	38⅞	Borg-Warner	21	45¾	45¼	45½	+ ⅜
15⅞	8¼	Boston & Me	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¾
4½	2⅛	Botany C M A			2¼	2¼	M'y 20
23¼	15	Bridgept Brass (.60)	21	16½	16⅜	16½	
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	6	44¼	43¾	44¼	+1¼
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)		42¾	42¾	42¾	M'y 19
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	4	3¾	4	+ ⅜
38½	17¼	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	19	19	19	+ ½
53	25⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	19	29½	28¼	28¼	—1⅛
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	2	80	80	80	M'y 22
52¾	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¾
50	45½	Brown Shoe (2)	●3	48	48	48	M'y 21
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	4	20½	20¼	20½	— ½
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
45⅛	31	Bullard Co (½g)	5	35	34½	35	+ ⅜
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	56	55½	55½	+ ½
55⅜	25½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	8	27¼	27	27	
11¾	7	Bush Term	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
39	27	Bush,T 7% deb	1	28	28	28	M'y 20
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	30	30	30	+ ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	38	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	2	23	22¾	23	
34⅛	27	Byron Jack (.40g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	M'y 22
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	39½	39½	39½	
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	13	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
21⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	29	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	6	Campbell Wy (1)		9	8¾	9	+ ½
38¼	5⅛	Can D G Ale	17	10⅛	8¾	8¾	
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	28	13⅛	12⅞	13	
61½	48¾	Cann Mills (½g)	1	49⅜	49¾	49¾	M'y 21
15⅞	14⅛	Cap Adm A	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
9½	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	6	Case J I	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	6	91¾	91⅜	91¾	+1¼
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (⅜g)	39	39¾	39	39¾	+ ¾
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	113	113	113	M'y 21
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	7	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
12⅜	7⅛	Cent Fdy	12	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
41¾	26	Cent R R NJ	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'y 20
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	1	14	14	14	+ ⅜
14½	10⅜	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 19
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	27	69¾	68	68⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	14½	Certain-teed	5	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	1	59	59	59	— ¼
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	2	19¾	16⅞	19¾	M'y 21
68⅞	54⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	56	58¾	58⅛	58⅜	— ¼
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	●1	97½	97½	97½	M'y 22
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	5	80½	79½	80	
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 19
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
13½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	14	14	14	— ½
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 22
13¼	11	Chi Gt West pf	2	13⅜	13	13	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	+1⅜
3¾	2	Chi M St P & P	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	26	25½	25½	+ ½
70½	55¼	Chi Pneu T pf (7⅛k)	3	60	60	60	M'y 21
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅜
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
10¼	6¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
27½	18¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	18¾	18½	18½	M'y 21
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	1	12½	12½	12½	
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	97	115	113½	114⅝	+ ⅞

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
10⅜	7	City Stores	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	38	37⅜	37⅝	— ½
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	7	42	42	42	
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	1	93	93	93	+1½
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	156	156	156	+1
58¾	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅛	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19⅛	Colg-Palm (½)	16	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	M'y 20
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Atk (2a)	1	53	53	53	—1⅜
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	35⅛	35	35	— ¼
207⅜	111⅛	Colum G&E (.20g)	36	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
108	87¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	87⅜	87	87⅜	— ⅜
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	40	39½	40	M'y 20
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	117¾	117½	117½	+ ½
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	7	63	62¾	63	+ ⅛
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	105	104⅛	104⅛	M'y 17
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	21	68¼	67½	67⅝	+ ⅜
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	6	104	103⅞	104	M'y 19
21¼	13⅜	Coml Solv (.60a)	21	14⅛	14	14⅛	
4⅛	2	Comwith & Sou	55	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	8	53½	52	53	+1
13⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	15½	15½	15½	
45½	33¾	Congoleum-N (2)	18	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11⅛	Consol Cigar	1	12½	12½	12½	
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	7	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	20	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅜
108	103	Con Edis pf (5)	2	103	103	103	
5¾	3	Con Film	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 21
18¾	12½	Con Film pf	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13½	8¼	Con Laundries	1	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	87	15¾	15½	15¾	
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	●1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y 21
10⅜	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y 21
15⅜	8⅜	Con Text	25	9¾	9¾	9¾	
37⅜	20⅝	Contnr Corp (1.20)	47	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+ ⅞
37¾	21¾	Cont Bak A	5	25	24½	25	+ ½
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
109¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	91½	91½	91½	M'y 20
69⅛	50⅜	Con Can (3)	6	56⅜	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
25¾	19¾	Cont Diam F (½g)	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	28	37	36½	37	— ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Bonds Uneven—Corporate Liens Unsteady—Curb Firm

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Regulation In Credit Field Called Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 24—Financing automobiles, refrigerators, homes, and other commodities has become such a rapidly growing business that government regulation in the credit field is seen to be a necessity, according to speakers at a conference on consumer financing held here at the University of Chicago.

But in this effort at government regulation it is pointed out that business men should be called in to help make the laws if they are to operate satisfactorily after they get on the statute books.

Wisconsin with a year or more of experience in the regulation of automobile finance companies was cited as a good example of how a workable law can be made through the co-operation of finance companies, salesmen, dealers, and legislators.

The question of how far and to what extent states should go in this problem of legislating to regulate credit concerns was seen to be a vital one at the conference. Legislation regulating personal financing is now effective in 27 states, it was noted. Most of this legislation allows a maximum interest charge of 3 to 3½ per cent a month.

As financing automobiles is one of the biggest items in the consumer credit field, the spotlight was turned on the recently enacted Wisconsin law. Mr. G. Erle Ingram, counsel for the Wisconsin State Banking Department, a specialist in consumer credit, explained the preparation and operation of this law to the bankers, economists, and educators gathered for the conference.

The Wisconsin Law

The Wisconsin law regulating automobile finance companies had been drafted with the full co-operation of the automobile dealer, the salesman, and the finance company after a study over a period of 14 months, Mr. Ingram said.

Entry of the Government into the consumer credit field, or any other line of business for the purpose of competition, produces unemployment in private enterprise, Mr. Ingram said.

"What we need, rather, is the expansion of our Government to take care of the abuses which arise in private enterprise," he continued, "not only for the protection of the public but for the protection of the average operator in those lines of business."

The law in Wisconsin pertaining to automobile finance companies which has been operating for a year and one half, Mr. Ingram said, has clearly demonstrated the value of regulation in the installment credit field where a small minority of "operators" had been mulcting the public in many ways.

Estimating a consumer credit line in Wisconsin of between $100,000,000 and $120,000,000 a year, Mr. Ingram pointed out that the entire field of automobile paper had been regulated. The regulation has been beneficial not only to the public but to the automotive trades industry and finance business as well, he said.

Private Hearings Effective

"During the year 1936, we had approximately 325 complaints against automobile dealers, salesmen and finance companies," continued Mr. Ingram. "Except for about 25, these complaints were ironed out in private hearings. The confidence of the Wisconsin public in the automotive trades industry and the finance business was immensely strengthened.

"The relations between the dealer and factory have been greatly benefited and in Wisconsin today we are on the road to quality dealers, less cancellations, elimination of secret pacts, and an economic program which will largely eliminate abuses.

"A business so large as the consumer credit field cannot long remain uncontrolled and unrestricted. During the years of its rapid rise in the economics of this nation it has pursued a policy of secretiveness. The public has been bewildered by not understanding its agreements and by representations which, to say the least, are not clear nor intended to be so. Such a policy carries within itself the seed of its own destruction."

Miss Margaret Grobben of the Consumer Credit Institute, told the conference that because legislation regulating personal financing is effective in 27 states, at least three chains of unlawful lenders are seeking to reduce the maximum rate of charge allowed on the legal small loan business. The maximum interest charge in most of these states is 3 or 3½ per cent, she explained.

Investigation in West Virginia demonstrated that when rates were reduced, legitimate small loan companies were unable to operate. In Washington, where there are no regulatory laws, practically all lenders are fighting such enactment, Miss Grobben reported.

Approximately $1,000,000,000 a year is being loaned by personal finance companies, credit unions, industrial and commercial banks all together, she estimated.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company—	Rate	Pe-riod.	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Albert Bros Millinery 7% pf	$1.75	..	May 15	Apr. 30
New Eng G&E Assn $5.50 pf	50c	..	July 1	June 1
New Method Laundry 6½% pf	$1.62½	..	June 1	May 19
Smith-Al Pt&V pf	87½c	Q	June 1	May 20
Wis P&L 6% pf	$1.12½	..	June 15	May 31
Extra				
Pfiander Co	$2	..	May 24	May 20
Interim				
Carreras, Ltd, 15%	.....		.....	.....
Initial				
Fiscal Fed, Inc (bk stock series)	2½c	..	June 15	June 1
Do (ins stk ser)	3½c	..	June 15	June 1
Credit Ac pf	35c	Q	June 15	May 31
Regular				
Atl G&L pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 14
Autocar Co 83 pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 19
Bk of Canada	$1.15	S	July 2	May 31
Ga Pwr $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 15
Hershaw Chemical	20c	Q	June 21	June 14
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 25
Honolulu Oil, Ltd	25c	..	June 15	June 4
Ohio Steel pf	$1.37½	Q	June 15	June 1
Penn El Switch. A	30c	Q	June 15	June 4
P S Okla 7% pr	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 21
Do 6% pr	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 21
Sloss-S St & I pf	$1.50	Q	June 21	June 11
Sunray Oil pf	68¾c	Q	July 1	June 7
Tappan Stove	20c	..	June 15	June 1
Traders Bldg Assocn. Ltd	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 25
Transue & W Stl	15c	Q	June 8	May 28

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
56 4¼s '47-52	115.16	115.11	115.16
20 3¼s '43-45	106.3	106	106.3
18 4s '44-54	111.4	111	111.4
4 3¼ '46-56	109.13	109.13	109.13
5 3⅜s '43-47	106.17	106.16	106.16
5 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	106.17	106.17	106.17
21 3¼s 41	106.13	106.11	106.13
114 3¼s '44-46	106.1	105.31	106.1
12 3¼s '46-49	104.17	104.13	104.17
8 3⅜s '49-52	104.3	104.2	104.2
22 3s '51-55	102.17	102.17	102.17
36 2¾ '55-60	100.19	100.16	100.19
4 2¾s '45-47	102.10	102.10	102.10
5 2¾s '48-51	100.13	100.13	100.13
23 2¾s '51-54	99.29	99.23	99.28
462 2¾s '56-59	99.19	99.16	99.19
75 2½s '49-53	97.22	97.17	97.22
Federal Farm Mtg.			
4 3s '47	102.21	102.21	102.21
1 3s '49	102.4	102.4	102.4
1 3¼s '64	102.24	102.24	102.24
Home Owners' Loan			
38 3s N'52	102.25	101.21	101.25
54 2¾s '49	100.4	100.1	100.4
3 2¼s '42-44	99.20	99.20	99.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany 5s 44	100	99¾	99¾
1 Alleghany 5s 49	92½	92¼	92½
1 Alleghany 5s 50	83½	83½	83½
17 Alleghany 5s 50 ct	63¾	63	63
1 Allied Strs 4½s 50	99	99	99
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
17 Am & For P 5s 2030	78¼	77¾	78
6 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	107	106½	106½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Am I & T 5½s 43	113¾	113	113¾
25 Am Rad & S 4½s 66	98½	98⅛	98⅛
7 Am T & T cv 4½s 39	105	104¾	105
22 Am T & T 3¼s 67	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
5 Am W W & E 6s 75	105	105	105
3 Anacon Cop 4½s⅛ 50	105½	105½	105½
3 Ang C Nitra Deb 6?	35	35	35
7 Arm Del 4s 57	97¾	97¾	97¾
11 Arm Del 4s 55	97⅞	97½	97⅞
1 Arm4½s839 .012 13-32	102 13-32	102 13-32	
15 Armstrong C 4s 50	104¾	104⅞	104¾
2 A T & S F cv 4½s 48	108½	108½	108½
25 A T & S F 4s '95	110½	110½	110½
6 A T & S F aj 4s 95 st	105½	105½	105½
3 A T & S F aj 4s 95 st	105⅛	105	105
1 AT & S F 4s 1909-55	108	108	108
15 A C Line 1st-4s '52	103⅛	103½	103
1 A C Line 4½s '44	92½	92½	92½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	75½	75½	75½
3 Atl Refin 5s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
20 B&O rfg 6s '95	98¼	97½	97½
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	114	114	114
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	86½	86¼	86¼
16 B&O 5s '96 F	85½	85	85
12 B&O cv 4½s '60	76⅜	76	76
5 B&O 4s '48	106¾	106½	106½
7 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1 B&O 5s S W '50	104	104	104
1 B&O 4s T C '59	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Ban & Ar 4s '51 cv st	110½	110	110½
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Bos & Me 5s '55	85	85	85
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	92½	92	92½
7 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97½	97½	97½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Buf Gen El 4⅛s '81	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86½	86	86
2 Bush Term 5s '55	63½	62¼	63½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60	60	60
4 Can Nat Ry 4s '70	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	102½	102¼	102¼
16 Can Pac 4s perp	94	93¾	94
1 Carrier Corp 6½ Gen 5s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Cen Hud G&E 3⅜s '65	104½	104½	104½
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101	101	101
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅜	107½	107½
9 Certain-teed 5½s '48	85¼	85	85¼
3 ChampionP&F 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾
64 Ches Corp 5s '44	116¼	115	115⅞
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	116½	116½	116½
2 CB&Q 4s '77	110¼	110¼	110¼
16 SB&Q gen 4s '58	111	111	111
2 CB&Q 4s III '49	111	111	111
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107	107	107
71 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	40¼	39¾	40¼
2 Chi & Nor W 5s '51 ct	38½	38¼	38¼
17 Chic Gt West 4½s '59	45	44¾	44¾
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
38 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	30¾	30	30
31 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10	9¾	9¾
2 Chi & N W 8½s '36	47¼	47¼	47¼
14 Chi & NY 4¾s '49	18½	18¼	18½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	40½	40½	40½
4 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	19⅞	19¾	19¾
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	18	18	18
15 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
5 CT & NO 5s '51	91½	91½	91½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	104½	104½	104½
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104	104	104
9 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102¼	101⅞	102
11 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103½	103¼	103¼
4 Childs Co 5s '52	87½	87½	87½
25 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	100	99¾	100
2 Cin Un Term 3⅛s '71	104	104	104
4 CinUn Term 5s '57 C	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 CCC&StLSs'63D	106 11-32	105	11-32
7 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
3 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	99	99	99
11 Cleve Elec Ill 3¾c '65	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
17 Clev Un Term 5s '66 ct	106	105¾	106
15 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	101½	101	101
1 Col F & I 5s '70	79	79	79
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102½	102½	102½
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100½	100	100¼
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
3 Col Inv Tr 3½s '51	102	102	102
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅛	101	101⅛
10 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	103¼	103⅛	103⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '66	103½	99½	99½
11 Container Cor 6s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Container 5s '43	101½	101½	101½
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	99	99	99
2 Crown Will 6s '51	104⅜	104¾	104⅜
6 Del & Hud rfg 5s '43	90⅛	90½	90⅞
4 D & R G 4s '36	27½	27½	27½
5 D & R G West 5s '55	16	16	16
1 D & R G W 5½s '55 Asd.	15½	15½	15½
10 D & R G West 5s '78	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
3 Det Ed 5s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	55⅝	55½	55½
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¾	104⅜	104¾
1 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109	109	109
1 Elg Jol & E '41	111	111	111
17 Erie rfg 5s '67	80	79¾	80
27 Erie rfg 5s '75	79¾	79¼	79½
25 Erie 1st 4s '96	98½	98½	98½
1 Fed Lt &T 5s '42 st	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Fond J&G 4s '82 ct	37⅜	37¾	37¾
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	72	72	72
13 Gen MotAccept 3s '46	102	102¼	102¼
1 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	100½	100½	100½
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	82½	82	82
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
25 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	104	104	104
51 Gt Nor 4s '46G	140½	137½	137½
8 Gt Nor 4s '46H	110	109¾	110
5 Gul St Stl 4½s '61	95¾	95⅝	95¾
3 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
3 HiramWlkr 4s '45	105	105	105
9 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102¼	102	102¼
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	47¼	47	47
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	74¾	74¼	74¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29¾	29¾	29¾
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	105	105	105
5 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	99	99	99
27 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	75	74¾	75
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	80	80	80
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Interb R Tr 5s '32	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73½	73½	73½
20 Interb R Tr 6s '32	26	26	26
47 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	73⅞	73½	73¾
1 IntrbR Tr 5s '66 ct	71	71	71
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	98	98	98
12 Int Gr Nor aj 6s '52	13½	12⅞	12⅞
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	36½	36⅛	36⅛
16 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74¾	74	74
6 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	77¾	77	77
7 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
33 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84	82¾	84
46 Int T&T 4½s '52	70⅞	68	70⅞
62 Int T&T 5s '55	75	72¾	75
3 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95	95	95
16 K C South 5s '50	89	89	89
7 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	53	52	53
11 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	59½	59½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	93	93	93
14 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	33	33	33
3 Leh&NY 4s '45	87	87	87
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	64½	64½	64½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	61½	61	61
4 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	101½	101½	101½
3 Liggett & My 5s '51	123	122¾	123
9 Loews 3½s '46	99	98¾	99
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102½	102½	102½
8 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
2 Louis & N 4s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	96	96	96
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	90	90	90
1 ManatSug 7½s'42ct	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8 Met Ed 4½s '68	106¾	106½	106½
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	104	104	104
8 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101¾	101½	101½
5 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	37	37	37
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	85½	85½	85½
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	27	27	27
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	24¼	24¼	24¼
7 Mo-Ill 5s '59	57	57	57
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	77½	77¼	77¼
19 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	68¼	68	68¼
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88¾	88⅜	88¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	66½	66½	66½
6 Mo Pac 5½s '49	157⅛	157	157⅛
15 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	42½	41¾	41¾
28 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	42½	41¾	41¾
13 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19¾	19¼	19¾
13 Mo Pac 5s '80H	42	41¾	41¾
5 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	38¾	38¾	38¾
20 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	42¼	41¾	41¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 ct	38¾	38¾	38¾
10 Mob & Ohi 5s '38	32	32	32
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	102½	102½	102½
3 Mont Cen 5s '37	100 11-32	100	11-32
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Mutual FuelG 5s '47	114¾	114¾	114¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Namm & Sons 6s '43	101	100¾	101
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
7 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¼	104⅝	104¼
1 Natl Steel 4s '56	106	106	106
5 Newark Gas 5s '48	119	119	119
1 N EngT&T 4½s '61 B	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
2 N J Junct 4s '86	101	101	101
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1 NYC cv 6s '44	105	105	105
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97¾	97⅛	97½
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89½	88⅝	89¼
16 NYC cn 4s '98	97⅞	97½	97⅝
37 NYC 3¼s '52	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
9 NYC 3¾s '46	102	102	102
7 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89¼	89	89¼
5 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
10 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	89½	89½	89½
5 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	99¼	99	99
13 NY Ch&StL 4½s '76	87¼	87	87¼
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	101 1-32	101	1-32
2 NY Conn 4½s '53	109½	109½	109½
4 NY Dock Co 5s '38	58	58¾	58¾
3 NY Dock Co 5s '38 ct	55½	55½	55½
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
9 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	45¾	45½	45½
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	43¾	43½	43½
8 NYNH&H 4s '55	39½	39½	39½
1 NYNH&H 3½s '56	38½	38½	38½
11 NY O W rfg 4s'92	24	23½	23¾
6 NY O & W gen4s'55	15	15	15
4 NY C & H Gas 6s '51 A	107	107	107
1 NY Steam 6s '47	107½	107½	107½
1 NY Steam 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
18 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	16¼	15¾	15¾
1 Norf & W 4s '96	116	116	116
9 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	102½	102½	102½
4 Nor Pac 4s 2047 C	111⅜	111	111⅜
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73¾	73½	73¾
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	22	22	22
11 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 On-Wash 105¾ &6N 4s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Otis Stl 4½s '62	89½	89½	89½
1 Pac Gas & El 3⅛s '66	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
16 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102⅝	102½	102½
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105½	105½	105½
1 Pac G&E rfg 4½s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	69¼	69¼	69¼
6 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	69¼	69¼	69¼
6 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100	
12 Penn Dix 4½s '41 A	100	100¾	100
53 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101¼	100¾	101
1 Pen Co 4s '63	102¼	102	102
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	117	117	117
5 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118½	118½	118½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110¼	110	110
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	107	106¾	107
4 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	106½	106½	106½
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	112¾	112¼	112¼
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98½	98½	98½
16 Pen RR 3¼s '52	109¾	109½	109¼
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Western Un 5s '60	114¼	114¼	114¼
6 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1 White Sew 4½s '40	103	103	103
1 Wick-Sp 1st 7s '35 ct	37	37	37
15 Wick-Sp cv 7s '35 ct	37¼	37	37
2 Wilkesb&E 5s '42	29½	29¼	29¼
9 Wilson&Co 4s '55	100½	100¼	100⅜
5 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	24¾	24¾	24¾
9 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	18	17½	17½

Foreign Bonds

		High	Low	2:00
21	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1	Agr Bank Col 6s '48	24	24	24
5	Akershus 5s '63	98	98	98
1	Antioquia 7s '45 B	13	13	13
1	Antioquia 7s '45 D	13¼	13¼	13¼
8	Antioquia 8s '57	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100½	100½
12	Argentine 4½s '71	99	98¾	99
1	Ar 6s'59 Jan 99 31	32	99 31-32	99 31-32
1	Ar 6s'59 Oc 101 18-32		101 18-32	101 18-32
2	Ar 6'69 M'y 101 31-32		101 31-32	101 31-32
3	Arg 6s '60 Sept		101⅛	101⅛
1	Ar 6'60 Oc 101 19-32		101 19-32	101 19-32
4	Arg 6s '61 Feb		100¾	100¾
15	Ar 6'61 M'y 101 31-32		101 31-32	101 31-32
1	Arg5½s'62 100 22-32		100 22-32	100 22-32
2	Australia 5s '57		106⅞	106⅞
8	Brazil 8s '41		48	47¼
4	Brazil 6½s '26-57		38⅜	38¼
1	Brisbane 6s '50		102⅝	102⅝
6	Budapest 6s '62		32⅝	32½
7	Buenos A 6½s '55		101	101
1	Buenos A 2d6s60 Apr		100½	100½
1	Buenos A 2d6s60 Oct		100½	100½
12	Buen A 3s '84		58¼	58
1	Buen A 4½s 4⅜s '77		77⅜	77¼
5	Buen A 4½s 4⅜s '75		80⅛	80⅛
1	Bulgaria 7½s '68		28	28
13	Canada 5s '52		112½	112
4	Canada 3¼s '61		99½	99½
1	Canada 4s '60		107½	107½
10	Canada 2½s '45		98¾	98⅜
2	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61		18¼	18¼
1	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57		18⅛	18⅛
5	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61		18¼	18¼
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62		18¼	18¼
1	Chile 7s '42		21	21
2	Chile 6s '60		20⅞	20⅞
2	Chile 6s "61 Feb		21	20⅞
2	Chile 6s '61 Sept		21	21
2	Chile 6s '62		21	21
1	Chile 6s '63		21	21
1	Chilean Mun 7s '60		17¼	17¼
6	Colomb 6s '61 Oct		30½	30¼
1	Copenhag 5s '52		98½	98½
2	Copenhag 4½s '53		94	94
62	Cuba 5½s '45		64¾	63
2	Denmark 6s '42		105¼	105¼
8	Denmark 4½s '62		98⅛	97¾
3	Dom 5½s '42		79⅞	79⅞
48	GerGovIntl 5½s '65		31¼	31
1	Ger Govt 7s '49		33½	33½
7	Haiti 6s '52		99	99
2	Harpen Min 6s'49ww		27½	27⅜
1	Heidelbg 7½s '50		19	19
1	Helsingfors 6½s '60		105	105
5	Hung L Mt 7½s'61B		24¼	24⅛
2	Ital Cr Const7s'47B		85

Columbia Still Slight Favorite For IC4A Title

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—One of the closest meets in the history of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., the oldest organization for track and field, is forecast for its sixty-first annual outdoor championships, to be staged at the new municipal track and field, at Randalls Island, next Friday and Saturday. The in-and-out performances of the stars of the various teams have left the experts in the dark as to whether any one of a half-dozen universities will emerge with the team honors, and who will hold the various individual championships.

Columbia, winner of the indoor championships, is a slight favorite as a result; but its chances largely depend on one man, Ben Johnson. If the Negro star sprinter and broad jumper, who has already equaled the intercollegiate record this season, and is capable of breaking records in all three, is at his best, he will [illegible] points to enable his associates, Francis Ryan, Richard Ganslen, and James Illingham, to add enough points in the field events, as they did indoors, to carry the Blue and White to the top.

Pittsburgh a Threat

But Pittsburgh, with John Woodruff, the Olympic star, practically certain to take 10 points in the middle-distance runs, and Edgar Mason, winner of both sprints last year, and Peter Bennett, defending high-jump titleholder, as well as several other potential point-scorers, is a strong threat. Cornell, last year's winner by an overwhelming score, which completed its preparations on Saturday by a one-point victory over Princeton, Yale, which nosed out Harvard by scoring five points in the final event, after winning the Quadrangular championship two weeks ago, and the losers, Harvard and Princeton, as well as Marquette, Michigan State, and Penn State, may all produce enough stars to tip the scale in their favor, or against the leaders, at least.

Officially to commemorate the return of the champions to New York, for the first time since 1903, special events have been arranged to recall the old-time conditions. A special double bicycle race has been worked out, with the contenders, sponsored by the Amateur Bicycle League of America, with Al Eyrd, Chicago, and Paul Nixon, Union City, N. J., both members of the Olympic team, riding a half-mile race, on old-fashioned high wheelers, while this will be followed by a three-mile race on modern low-wheel machines.

Test Old-Time Skill

Another test of old-time skill will be a double sprint, first with a standing start, with the soft shoes of the original meets, and second with the crouching start and spiked shoes of today. The same runners will compete in both, and the same timers will take the times, as there is much discussion whether times have been lowered by the new style of performance, some contending that the difference is less than a tenth of a second, and some going as high as half a second.

Both of these will follow the qualifying events on Friday. There will also be an old-time historical parade of wheels, from the earliest down through the tandems to the latest model.

Yale Varsity And Jayvee Crews Win On the Hoosatonic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 24—Yale once more put its oar into the eastern rowing situation, or rather the 16 oars of its varsity and junior varsity crews, on Saturday, when it maintained its undefeated position in the annual Carnegie Cup and Goldthwaite Cup races, on the Housatonic at Derby.

After a tough battle against Princeton and Cornell, the first crew won by half a length, rowing at the low beat of 33 and 34, well below the stroke of the others, who went as high as 36 and in the case of Princeton, 38, in their efforts to overtake Yale, which led all the way. Harvard was one of the victims in the Goldthwaite Cup races for lightweight crews, taking second place, with Princeton third.

Next week will find Yale sitting on the sidelines, as the Charles Francis Adams Cup race, scheduled for the Schuylkill this year, will bring the other two unbeaten varsities of the season, Harvard and Navy, together with a greatly improved Pennsylvania crew to keep them company.

This should finally settle the sprint supremacy, as both have defeated every other crew with the exception of Yale, and comparative times and victories indicate that trey are better than the Yalensians, so far as sprinting races are concerned.

With the conclusion of this week, the crews will turn to longer races, at Poughkeepsie and New London. The drawing of the lanes for the former, is scheduled for June 2, with the races set for June 22. The times, which depend on the condition of the tide, will also be settled then.

Nebraska Retains Title

LINCOLN, Neb., May 24 (AP)—Scoring in all except two events, the University of Nebraska retained its Big Six track and field championship Saturday with a total of 67½ points. Kansas was second with 49½. Sam Francis, Nebraska shot putter, heaved the iron ball 51ft. 9½in. to better the record of 51ft. 3¾ in. set by Elwyn Dees, Kansas, in 1935.

College Track Results

Army 88, Syracuse 40.
Cornell 68, Princeton 67.
Catholic 69, La Salle 57.
Dartmouth 96, Colgate 39.
Grove City 88½, Slippery Rock 46½.
Haverford 80, Union 46.
Juniata 71½, Bucknell 54½.
Lehigh 63, Lafayette 63.
Navy 99, Maryland 27.
North. Teachers 70, Michigan Tech 52.
Pittsburgh 98, West Virginia 28.
St. John's 69, C. C. N. Y. 57.
Temple 77, Manhattan 58.
Trinity 77½, Rensselaer P. I. 48½.
Villanova 66½, F. & M. 59½.
Yale 68½, Harvard 66½.

Pick of the Pros - - - —By Pap'

Denny SHUTE — THE DEFENDING P.G.A. CHAMPION
SHUTE WON THE TITLE AT PINEHURST LATE LAST NOVEMBER
FORE
FORE
SAM -SNEAD- — THE WINTER CIRCUIT SENSATION IS SHOOTING FOR DENNY'S CROWN AND A BERTH ON THE RYDER CUP SQUAD
THE FIELD CLUB IN PITTSBURGH, SCENE OF THE P.G.A. TITLE TOURNAMENT, IS MADE TO ORDER FOR DENNY'S SHORT IRON GAME
PAP'

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Harvard, Yale And Green Nines Still in Battle

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	W	L	R	H	PO	As.	E
Dartmouth	7	1*	58	83	189	103	13
Harvard	4	1**	36	37	120	49	11
Yale	6	2	49	60	203	92	18
Pennsylvania	4	5	26	63	248	113	23
Columbia	4	6*	47	90	246	133	43
Princeton	3	5	46	66	186	81	17
Cornell	1	9	37	70	238	107	32

*—Postponed games.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—The prospects of Harvard, Yale or Dartmouth, fighting it out for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship were practicly settled over the week end, when the New Haven team ended its series with the Hanoverians with a victory, administering the first defeat that Dartmouth has met in the series.

Harvard has still to play both of its games against them, as the earlier game against Dartmouth was postponed, and will be played as a doubleheader at Boston on June 10, and a double victory against both would clinch the flag. It also has a postponed game against Columbia, and single battles during the week with Pennsylvania and Princeton, but the performances of the last two during the season would justify expectations of victories for Harvard. The battle with Columbia may not be played, as the latter probably will disband after its game with Pennsylvania next Saturday.

Dartmouth has only a doubleheader with the tailenders, Cornell, before it encounters Harvard, and ends its season, so both will reach that date with one defeat each, in all probability. Yale, with two defeats, will rest for the next two weeks, and then play its classic matches against Princeton and Harvard, home and home.

The play of the past week was concentrated over the week end, with Dartmouth defeating Pennsylvania on Friday, 4-3, and then losing to Yale, 10-3, on Saturday. Harvard administered another defeat to the Philadelphians, on Saturday, 4-1, while Princeton settled the position of Cornell permanently by winning both ends of a doubleheader, 5-3, and 9-5.

Randy Moore to Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, May 24 (AP)—The Cardinals strengthened their unseasoned catching staff today by the purchase of Randolph "Randy" Moore, veteran outfielder and catcher of the Brooklyn Dodgers, in a trade for Paul Chervinko, who has been catching for Columbus, Cardinal American Association farm. Moore has had 10 years' experience in and out of the major leagues. He broke in with the Chicago White Sox in 1927 and subsequently was farmed out in Texas. In 1930 he went to the Boston Bees, remaining there until traded to Brooklyn in 1935. He throws right-handed and bats left-handed.

American League

	Won.	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	15	9	.625
New York	16	10	.615
Detroit	15	12	.563
Cleveland	12	10	.545
Washington	13	15	.464
Chicago	11	14	.440
Boston	10	13	.435
St. Louis	8	17	.320

Results May 22

Boston 11, Detroit 9.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 9 (11 innings).
Washington 4, Cleveland 1 (6 innings).
New York 14, St. Louis 2.

Results May 23

Detroit 13, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 2.
New York 7, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 6, Boston 4 (10 innings).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	8	.704
St. Louis	16	12	.572
New York	16	13	.552
Chicago	15	13	.536
Brooklyn	12	15	.444
Boston	11	15	.423
Cincinnati	10	16	.385
Philadelphia	11	18	.379

Results May 22

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 2.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 19, Cincinnati 9.

Results May 23

Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 11, Boston 1.

Three Three-Lettermen In Penn Graduate Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 24—Three members of this year's graduating class at the University of Pennsylvania have given their answer to the oft-repeated cry that scholarship and athletics do not mix by maintaining a high average in the classroom and at the same time winning varsity awards in three different sports.

James A. Hauze of Allentown, Penna.; Gene D. Gisburne of East Orange, N. J., and Sol A. Maksik of Woodmere, N. Y., will graduate next month as the outstanding all-around athletes in the university, and with averages that are better than average.

Three-letter athletes are a rarity in most colleges, and when one does come along he is singled out from among his fellow students as an individual of considerable prowess in the field of sport.

Three in One Class

To have three athletes in one class capable of maintaining their scholastic work and at the same time earn three letters in different sports is, to say the least, unusual.

Hauze and Gisburne will be the possessors of nine varsity awards and Maksik of seven when they receive their diplomas. The first-named was the star center of the football team for three seasons, played as guard and forward on three basketball teams, two of which won championships, and played one year as a catcher, a second as a shortstop and is now playing second base on the baseball team.

Gisburne's record is, like Hauze's, an exceptional one because he moved from one sport to another from September until late May. For three seasons Gene was a tackle on the varsity football team, an eastern intercollegiate champion in the 50-yard dash in swimming and a brilliant performer in lacrosse. During the past swimming season Gisburne lost only one 50-yard dash and that to a teammate when he slipped and fell at the start of the race. He scored in the national championships in both the 50 and the 100.

Boxing, Football and Lacrosse

Maksik is one of the outstanding boxers developed at Pennsylvania in many years. He was undefeated as a sophomore, lost one bout as a junior and did not lose any last season, until the intercollegiate championships, when he lost a decision to the ultimate titleholder.

In addition to his boxing, Maksik for two seasons won awards as a junior varsity football player, and last season won his varsity award as a substitute halfback. During three seasons Maksik has been one of the most aggressive players on the lacrosse team.

Hauze, Gisburne and Makisk join such all-around stars of the past at Pennsylvania as J. Howard Berry, Rea McGraw, Poss Miller, Daniel McNichol, Donald Kellett and Robert Freeman.

Miss Kirby Points For National Title

ATLANTA, May 24 (AP)—Seventeen-year-old Dorothy Kirby, schoolgirl holder of the woman's southern golf championship, plans a lot of concentrated work on her putter in preparation for a bid for the national title next October.

Three times holder of the Georgia crown, Miss Kirby won the Southern Saturday by defeating Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., 2 and 1, in 36 holes.

Miss Kirby explained she wasn't satisfied with her short game. Her chips and pitches left something to be desired, she said. She missed several putts which might have been disastrous had Mrs. Page been playing the kind of golf she did in her semifinals round, when she turned in a nine-hole card of 33, four under par.

"I'm going to keep on working on putting," Miss Kirby smiled. "That's really what counts."

The Georgia girl led Mrs. Page from the start of their match Saturday and allowed her opponent to square the match only once—by missing a short putt on the twenty-ninth hole. She won the next hole, however, and kept the advantage to the end.

She plans to defend her Georgia state title this summer and may play in the Western, as a tune-up for the National at Memphis.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	20	8	.714
Buffalo	15	11	.577
Montreal	13	11	.542
Toronto	16	14	.533
Rochester	14	13	.519
Syracuse	16	14	.535
Jersey City	11	14	.440
Baltimore	4	24	.143

Results May 22

Montreal 12, Rochester 9.
Toronto 8, Buffalo 7.
Newark 8, Baltimore 4.
Syracuse 6, Jersey City 1.

Results May 23

Syracuse 8, Baltimore 3.
Syracuse 14, Baltimore 2.
Jersey City 6, Newark 5.
Buffalo 12, Toronto 3.
Rochester 6, Montreal 4.

College Tennis Results

Army 5, Williams 4.
Bates 7, Colby 2.
Brooklyn C. C. L. I. U. 4.
C. C. N. Y. 9, Moravian 0.
Hamilton 6, St. Lawrence 0.
Navy 5, Penn State 2.
Pittsburgh 8, Georgetown 0.
Princeton 8, Pennsylvania 1.
Western Maryland 6, St. John's 2.
Yale 10, Harvard 5.

College Lacrosse Results

C. C. N. Y. 10, Montclair A. C. 9.
Dartmouth 6, New Hampshire 2.
Hobart 20, Colgate 1.
Maryland 9, Johns Hopkins 6.
Princeton 12, Army 11.
Rutgers 10, Pennsylvania 4.
Union 22, Williams 10.
Yale 10, Harvard 8.

Miss Marble, Winthrop Advance in London

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—Two American tennis stars moved into the second round of the Middlesex championships at Chiswick today.

Alice Marble of San Francisco, the American champion, scored a straight-set victory over Jill Notley of England, 6—1, 6—0, while Katharine Winthrop of Boston displayed a blinding forehand to capture her first-round match from Gay Maynard of England, 6—2, 6—4.

Gaelic Team Wins

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (AP)—The Mayo Gaelic football team, champions of Ireland, defeated a picked Pennsylvania team here Saturday, 29 to 6. The Irish clearly outplayed the home team and held a 20-to-6 lead at half time. Joe Munnelly starred for the winners, driving the ball into the goal twice for three-pointers and through the uprights and over the bar three times for single-pointers.

Kempen and Buysse Win

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—Piet van Kempen of the Netherlands and Henri Buysse of Belgium won London's six-day bike race, beating Emile Diot and Emile Ignat of France and Al Crossley and Jimmy Walthour of the United States by the margin of points scored in sprints.

Kearny Scots-Americans Win

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The Kearny (N. J.) Scots-Americans tied the Brooklyn Hispanos, 3 to 3, and won the championship of the American Soccer League by scoring 8 goals to the Hispanos' 5 in a two-game playoff series. The Scots-Americans won the first game of the high-goal series, Saturday, 5 to 2.

Helen Jacobs Moves Into Third Round

PARIS, May 24 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, Wimbledon title-holder, advanced to the third round of singles in the French hard court tennis championships today with a three-set triumph over Simone Barbier of France, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1.

Mme. Rene Mathieu of France, a leading contender, defeated Mrs. J. D. Weaver of England, 6-2, 6-0.

Two Americans were eliminated in the third round of men's singles by young Frenchmen. Yvon Petra defeated Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., 7—5, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2. Wilmer Robertson of San Marino, Calif., fell before Marcel Bernard, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Meanwhile Bunny Austin of England moved along toward the title he is favored to win by handing B. Maness of Switzerland a 7—5, 6—1, 6—2 beating. Christian Boussus, French southpaw, eliminated T. Van Swol of Holland, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and her French partner, Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, were beaten in the women's doubles final of the French hard court tennis championships yesterday by Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Billy Yorke of England, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

The match provided little first class tennis and after the first set Miss Andrus and Mme. Henrotin virtually beat themselves through errors.

The German Davis Cup doubles team of Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel took the men's double title by defeating Vernon G. Kirby and Norman Farquharson of South Africa, 6-4, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	23	9	.719
Minneapolis	17	15	.531
Toledo	17	16	.515
St. Paul	13	16	.448
Louisville	14	17	.452
Kansas City	12	15	.444
Columbus	14	18	.438
Indianapolis	13	17	.433

Results May 22

Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 4.
Milwaukee 9, Columbus 5.
Minneapolis 14, Louisville 6.
Kansas City at Toledo (rain).

Results May 23

Columbus 7, Milwaukee 1.
Columbus 6, Milwaukee 5.
Toledo 6, Kansas City 3.
Kansas City 13, Toledo 10.
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 4.
Indianapolis 7, St. Paul 2.
Louisville 5, Minneapolis 3.
Louisville 5, Minneapolis 1.

College Golf Results

Army 5½, Rutgers ½.
Colgate 7½, Syracuse 1½.
Navy 7½, Delaware 1½.
Pittsburgh 5½, Waynesburg 2½.
Maryland 8, Western Maryland 1.
West Virginia 5, Carnegie Tech 4.
Yale 7, Georgetown 2.

Endeavour in Tow

ABOARD C. G. CUTTER ARGO, Off No Man's Land, Mass., May 24 (AP)—The cutter Argo took T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour I, possible British challenger for the America's Cup, in tow at 10:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) today, and proceeded toward Newport, R. I., scene of the approaching international sailing classic.

Endeavour I had been "on her own" since a week ago Friday, when a tow line from the diesel yacht Viva parted in a gale about 1000 miles off Newport.

When the Argo's towing hawser was passed to the big blue cup boat, she was virtually becalmed. Coast Guard officers said the Argo should bring her into Newport Harbor by 1 p. m. (E. S. T.), where city officials planned a welcome.

The Argo contacted Endeavour I at 6:26 a. m. (E. S. T.), about five miles southeast of No Man's Land. She then was making good progress, with all sails of her abbreviated yawl rig set, but subsequently the breeze moderated and headed her.

College Baseball Results

Bates 7, Colby 4.
Boston 5, Coast Guard 1.
Delaware 9, Penn M. C. I. 1.
Dickinson 11, Susquehanna 2.
Fordham 9, Army 3.
Georgetown 7, Navy 3.
Gettysburg 3, Bucknell 0.
Harvard 4, Pennsylvania 1.
Illinois 5, Wisconsin 3.
Indiana 6, Purdue 1.
Iowa 7, Northwestern 3.
Iowa State 8, Nebraska 6.
Lafayette 15, Lehigh 7.
Lebanon Valley 6, Drexel T. 4.
Manhattan 11, Rutgers 4.
Mass. State 6, New Hampshire 2.
Middlebury 4, St. Michael's 3.
Missouri 9, St. Louis 5.
Northeastern 8, Maine 6.
N. Y. U. 5, L. I. U. 4.
Penn A. C. 10, Albright 7.
Princeton 5, Cornell 3.
Princeton 9, Cornell 5.
Providence 6, Holy Cross 3.
Rhode Island 2, Boston C. 0.
Rochester 9, Union 1.
Springfield 4, St. Lawrence 1.
Temple 7, Penn State 6.
Trinity 9, Wesleyan 3.
Tufts 4, Williams 3.
Vermont 12, Hamilton 7.
Ursinus 3, Juniata 2.
Washington C. 5, Washington 2.
West Virginia 11, St. Vincent 8.
Yale 10, Dartmouth 3.

College Polo Results

Penn M. A. 9, 103d Cavalry 4.
Yale 10, Harvard 7.

Mack Deserves Much Credit For Athletics' Rise

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In attempting to analyze the sudden and unexpected rise of the Athletics to the top of the American League pennant race, one hardly knows where to begin. They rank last in batting, now that the Yankees have started to hit, and they stand sixth in the fielding department, but despite this mediocre record Connie Mack has his pupils in first place as the season goes into the sixth week.

Until this week-end, Wally Moses was the only .300 hitter on the club. Now Bob Johnson has joined him. Only one other player has passed the .290 level. That Philadelphia pitching staff reads like a semi-pro ball club—a collection of names that few were familiar with at the start of the race.

Series Records

The staff must have something, however, judging by the 15 victories that hold the A's in the driver's seat. Connie's hurlers have captured four out of five from the Senators, four straight from the White Sox, two out of three from the Browns, four out of six from the Tigers and one of their four engagements with the Yankees.

The pitching has been fairly consistent and the hitting timely. The Athletics have acquired the habit of making their own "breaks." But there is another reason for their astonishing record to date and that reason is Connie Mack.

A master strategist and developer of big leaguers, the tall leader himself deserves a major portion of the credit for the team's climb. Game after game he out-smarts the opposition. His club is hustling as if every contest was a World Series affair. Ball players who have served under the great pilot place him on a pedestal; in a class by himself. They would play under him without pay, they insist. Mack's so-called Gang of "bush leaguers" are almost 100 per cent improved over last season.

The Philadelphia record for the week ending yesterday was five triumphs and two setbacks. Their average of 65 hits and 33 runs for the seven contests ranked below the offensive figures of several other clubs, and their defensive average was the third poorest, but the Mackmen are at the top of the standing regardless.

Senators Won Five

Matching the Philadelphia winning record were the Senators, also with five out of seven. Bucky Harris and company topped the circuit with 77 base hits. They also compiled the best defensive record by limiting rivals to 14 runs.

The Yankees snapped out of their batting decline over the week-end and threaten to be a very troublesome outfit from now on. They staged their largest offensive display of the season on Saturday in beating the Browns, 14 to 2. Sixteen hits rattled off New York bats. Yesterday, the Yanks scored over the Indians, 7 to 3, with Lou Gehrig getting three hits for the first time in weeks.

The talk of the National League are the Chicago Cubs, who won five of their six starts during the past seven days. With most of their injured players back in action, particularly the pitchers, the Bruins are making a determined effort to catch the leading Pirates, who managed only to break even in six contests. The Chicago hurling was easily the best in the majors through the week, only 13 opposing runs crossing the plate.

The week marked the rise of Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox to the top of the big league batting parade. At the conclusion of yesterday's game Joe's average was .440. His closest rival was Joe Medwick of the Cardinals, the National League leader, whose figure was .423. Dick Bartell of the Giants retained his home run leadership with 10.

And Talking of . . . Hungary

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Great Little Nation for Sport

LONDON—When today's modest contribution to the paper was first thought of, I was sitting in an extremely comfortable chair on the veranda outside the window of my bedroom at the Carlton Hotel, Budapest. The moon shone down from the blue of a cloudless June sky and turned the hurrying Danube into a sheet of fluid silver. Strains of gipsy music came twinkling through the night air across the water—now tender and plaintive, with a haunting sob in the notes, now whirling into a gay crescendo. So the modest contribution remained just a thought. You know how these things are, sometimes.

It was the opening night of the "June Fortnight" of opera, which gives music lovers such a treat at Budapest each summer, and I—greatly to be envied, I assure you, as the guest of the organizers—had done a broadcast from a box at the Royal Opera House, touching upon my impressions of Hungary. Naturally, afterwards, I tried to find out what they were. A process which led to the conclusion, among many others, that little Hungary is one of the really big nations for sport at the present day.

Finished Third in Olympics

If asked to substantiate that remark, I would refer you to what happened at the Berlin Olympic Games last summer. Fifty-one nations sent representatives to the greatest sports meeting ever seen and the third most successful contingent, in the medal-winning line, was Hungary. Outshone only by Germany and the United States of America. The Hungarians gained 10 first places, one second and five thirds. And with international competition as intensely keen as it is in these days, that is great going for a country with a population only about as big as London's.

The Hungarians are a singularly versatile community of sportsmen and they have established themselves as supreme, internationally, at such widely differing activities as water-polo, sabers-fencing and table tennis. Though at the last-named recreation they do not today hold quite the position that they did a couple of years ago. Until America gained the ascendancy in team play last season, the Hungarians won the Swaythling Cup (which is in table tennis what the Davis Cup is in lawn tennis) with monotonous regularity, and it is a fact that up to 1935 the only non-Hungarian winner of the world's singles championship for men—instituted in 1926-27—was F. J. Perry, the renowned British lawn tennis ace. He was victorious in 1928. In 1935 the title went to an Austrian, in 1936 to a Pole. But the name of G. V. Barna, the graceful Hungarian star, remains a household word wherever the game is played.

Association Football

Association football has a lion's share of the limelight in Hungary, as in all other European countries, and some idea of the high standard of play prevailing can be gathered from the fact that the Hungarian national eleven gave a very creditable account of itself in London last December while losing by two goals to six against England's full professional strength.

In track and field athletics, Hungary has produced some international celebrities — Miklos Szabo, Joszef Kovecs, Joszef Sir and Miklos Bodosi, for example—and the reputation of Magyar sabers fencers needs no stressing, since they have won the Olympic individual championship six times out of a possible nine and the team championship six times out of a possible seven. The quality of Hungarian wrestling in the catch-as-catch-can style has improved considerably recently; boxing is popular; gymnastics, lawn tennis, golf, motoring, pony polo, archery and shooting have their devotees.

Water-Sports Folk

But these activities do not leave such an impression upon the visitor to Budapest as does the Hungarian's love for water sport of all kinds—on and in the Danube and Lake Balaton and in the delightful swimming baths with which the city abounds.

At times I saw a regular procession of rowing shells and canoes on the river. Which is hardly surprising when you come to consider that there are more than two dozen boating clubs in Budapest and the average membership is between 80 and 100.

In addition to racing, oarsmen and canoeists undertake long pleasure outings on the Danube, where they can travel for hundreds of miles without encountering any locks. The oldest Hungarian rowing club, "Nemzeti," was founded three-quarters of a century ago. Several times Hungary has gained the "Glandas Cup" as the most successful nation in the European rowing championships.

Artificial Waves

After R comes S, and so we pass from rowing to sailing—on beautiful Balaton, the largest lake in Central Europe, proudly known as the Hungarian Sea—and swimming, at innumerable places. My particular choice for a dip was the St. Gellert pool, which I am told was the first (in Europe, anyway) to provide artificial waves. It is great fun. The breakers are "switched on," so to speak, at regular intervals, after the sounding of a klaxon horn. And then great waves come swishing down the pool, buffeting people off their feet, making them bowl each other over like nine-pins, and breaking into a smother of surf on a shelving "beach" at one end.

That is the folicsome side of the picture. For the serious competitive angle I would take you to the Emperor Pool, when a good water-polo match is being staged. The spectators will then be numbered in thousands and the play will be a revelation. Unless you have seen Hungarians at it before, displaying the remarkable teamwork that made them Olympic champions at Los Angeles, U. S. A., in 1932 and Berlin in 1936. They treat water polo with great seriousness and practice incessantly in each other's company—catching, throwing, passing, deflecting the ball, swimming distances to increase stamina, sprints to increase speed.

And the mention of speed in swimming brings up at once the name of Ferenc Czik, who gained such a fine victory for Hungary in the final of the 100-meter freestyle race at the Berlin Olympic Games last summer. He is the idol of a nation of swimmers, some of them so young that, though they are quite at home in the water, their movements on land are still uncertain.

You hear a great deal—and rightly so—about the richly embroidered clothes that Hungarian peasants delight to wear on fete days. But, As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"This is the national costume."

Athletes Named For Meet Against Oxford-Cambridge

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard and Yale athletic associations this morning announced the selections for the coming combined meet against the Oxford-Cambridge athletes, to take place at the Harvard Stadium, July 10. Seventeen men have been definitely named and trials to determine the others are to be conducted later.

In the dashes Gardner Millett '38 (Y) and Frank W. Curtis '39 (Y) have been named for the 220; John M. Callaway '37 (H) in the 100; James D. Lightbody '40 (H) in the 440; Johns H. Congdon '38 (Y) and Alexander C. Northrop '38 (H) in the 880; William Watson '40 (Y) in the mile; A. K. Mills '38 (Y) and Albert Hessberg 2d '38 (Y) in the 220 low hurdles; Joseph C. Fox '38 (Y) and Wilbur T. Woodland '37 (Yale captain) in the two-mile; John F. Ferguson '39 (Y) and E. Hunt Ethridge '39 (Y) in the broad jump; Guilliaen Aertsen 3d '40 (H) in the high jump; and Bertram Litman '38 (H) and George A. Downing '40 (H); in the shot put; and W. H. Harding '38 (Y) in the pole vault.

Other contests will be named after special trials. Millett and Easton-Burlingame '38, both of Yale, will battle for a place in the 100 at New Haven. John Callaway and Torbert MacDonald '40 of Harvard will race over the 220 route at Harvard.

The semifinal trials for the high hurdles will be held, one at Yale and the other at Harvard, with the first and second place men meeting in the final at Harvard later. The Harvard high hurdles will be William H. Schmidt '37, team captain; John McM. Case '37, John MacL. Johansen '39 and Mason Fernald '40. The Yale hurdlers will be Ethridge, T. D. Day '40, and J. M. Shields.

Robert Haydock Jr. '39 of Harvard and John Badman '37 of Yale will battle for the high jumping honor over in New York at the I. C. 4A. with the man doing the best there automatically qualifying. A similar competition will be held in New York for the pole vaulters with Winslow Pettingell '38, John H. Herrick '38 and Eugene L. Bliss '39, the latter from Yale, in the test. If no one of the three exceed 13 feet a further trial for them with T. A. Lussen '40 of Yale will be held later.

Ben Holderness, Yale miler, will not be in the Harvard-Yale Oxford-Cambridge track meet due to other arrangements which prevent his being able to compete here July 10.

Stewart Named Hawk Manager By McLaughlin

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP)—William J. (Bill) Stewart, veteran baseball and hockey arbiter, signed a contract last night to manage the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League in 1937-38.

Stewart, referee-in-chief of the National Hockey League last season and an umpire in the National Baseball League since 1933, signed to lead the Hawks next year after a conference with Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the team.

Stewart succeeds Clem Loughlin, who resigned recently, partly because of business interests and health.

The new Hawk pilot, who will be 42 next September, will have much coaching experience behind him when he takes over the Hawk's management. After several seasons of baseball in the minor leagues and a short stay with the Chicago White Sox in 1919, he coached the sport at Boston University, where Mickey Cochrane, manager of the Detroit Tigers, first tried his hand at catching.

Then he pitched for Syracuse of the International League and managed and played for Allentown, Penna., before taking a coaching job at Harvard through the 1925-26 seasons.

He scouted for the Boston Red Sox after leaving the Harvard coaching staff and in 1930 started his umpiring career in the Eastern League. He worked in the International and New York-Pennsylvania circuits before being sold to the National League in August, 1933.

Stewart, who has had considerable experience as a private school coach, started refereeing hockey in 1921, working college, private school and club games. He served as chief of arbiters in the Canadian-American League in 1929 and shortly afterward joined the National Hockey League staff.

He umpired in the 1936 all-star major league baseball game and also worked the Cubs-Sox Chicago city series.

Although standing only 5 feet 6 inches tall, Stewart's stockiness makes him appear much heavier than his 180 pounds, and he has a reputation of handling tough officiating assignments with an iron hand. He is married and has a 17-year-old son. The Stewarts made their home in Dorchester, Mass.

The Hawks had one of their most disastrous seasons last winter, finishing in the American division cellar.

George Tully Wins Canadian Titles

MONTREAL, May 24 (Canadian Press)—George Tully, young Montreal fencer captured the épée and foils titles in the Dominion fencing championships which opened here Saturday.

Fencing in the French style of direct flesh attacks, Tully won the foil title with five wins and 18 hits against him. E. Gitterman, Montreal Y. M. H. A. entry, was second with four wins and five hits against him, and D. Collinge, Toronto sword Club, third with three wins and 20 hits.

In the épée event, Tully won the honors with four victories. There were eight hits posted against him. With three wins against 11 hits, Gitterman came out second, and A. Horn, Montreal Central "Y" was third.

Katherine Hughes-Hallet of Detroit who represented Canada in the last Olympic Games, in the foil—the only women's event—retained the championship she won last year. Her score was three victories with only five hits against her.

British Golf

SANDWICH, Eng., May 24 (AP)—Young Richard Lunn of Washington, D. C., gave the United States a poor start in the British amateur golf championship today, losing, 3 and 2, to Jacques Leglise, the French amateur champion, in the opening round.

Lunn won four of the first five holes and then went to pieces. He picked up on three greens.

R. A. Stranahan of Toledo was scratched.

The sun was hot but the long Royal St. George's course was boggy from recent heavy rains.

Dr. William Tweddell, champion in 1927 and finalist in 1935 against Lawson Little, eliminated Harry Bentley, 3 and 2, in a first-round match.

John O. Levinson of Chicago, former Yale player and current New England title-holder, won his first round match, defeating W. A. Stevenson of the Army Golfing Society, 4 and 3.

John H. Forsman of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was beaten by W. H. Macdonald of Great Britain, 4 and 3.

A. V. Rogers of Winchester, Mass., was eliminated by G. H. Nicklem, of the home club, 3 and 2. Douglas Grant, native Californian who has lived in England for many years, defeated H. G. Henderson of Great Britain, also by a 3-and-2 count.

Leonard Crawley, British Walker Cup player, was beaten by Jocelyn Walker in a mild upset, 1 up. Cecil Ewing, Irish star, put out the South African, J. O. Hayes, 3 and 2.

Cyril J. H. Tolley of Great Britain, one of the prime favorites, won from J. F. Macdonnell, 4 and 3. E. P. Tipping was a surprise victor over Francis Francis at the nineteenth hole. Frank Pennick, English champion, walloped John Beck, 4 and 3; the Hon. Michael Scott won from S. W. Jacobs, 2 up; and Lister Hartley eliminated Fredi Gutmann of Berlin, 5 and 4.

Bobby Locke, youthful South African sensation, burned up the course in his match with C. C. Trautner of Silver Spring, Md., and won, 7 and 5.

Trautner was the last American to play today. Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., and several others will play their first-round matches tomorrow.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player, Team	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Cronin, Red Sox	21	84	17	37	.440
Medwick, Cardinals	28	111	28	47	.423
Walker, Tigers	27	112	26	47	.420
Lary, Indians	22	97	22	40	.412
Arnovich, Phillies	28	113	18	45	.398
Hassett, Dodgers	27	109	16	42	.385

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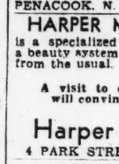

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1107 ELM STREET Phone 452
632 MASSABESIC STREET Phone 453

— Ask for our Weekly Specials —
We will see that you have a "flyer" listing the specials each week. Many money savers in quality goods.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT PHONE 296
776 ELM PHONE 4567

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 South Mammouth Road
PHONE 3294

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

Mae Fogg Beauty Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140W
1008 Elm Street

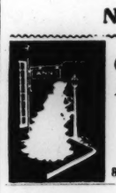
DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

For Information in regard to
Chickering's 112th Anniversary
PIANO
Call at
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
888 Elm Street

PERMANENTS
Machineless—Zotos
Jamal, Vaper
Realistic
IDA PATZKE
21 Dubuque St. Phone 354

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NASHUA



Graduation Dresses at . . .
Ann's Dress Shoppe
81 W. Pearl St. Tel. 489

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH

New Summer Hats for Every Occasion
Large and Small Brims
Large and Small Headsizes
KATHRYN H. MARDEN
10 Market Square

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel fully equipped with pews, pulpit, pipe-organ
Phone day or night
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.
AQUIDNECK - ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
Page & Shaw Candies
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Super-SHELL
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

WHEELER ICE COMPANY
John E. Wheeler, *Prop.*
Third and Marsh Sts. Tel. 2796
Residence Telephone 1557

PROVIDENCE

OLIVE TRACY
formerly of
FRANK'S BEAUTY PARLOR
announces the opening of her
NEW BEAUTY PARLOR
at 139 Mathewson St., Rm. 201
Lederer Bldg.
Telephone: Manning 2026

EMILY A. TRACY
MAE L. BURT
Bon Ton, Inc.
..MILLINERY..
White Hats for Memorial Day
3 ARCADE

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

Henry W. Woody
Funeral Home,
Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.
Richmond, Va. Dial 3-2887

Complete Fur Service
Full Stock of Fine Furs
Cleaning, Repairing, Restyling
Cold-Air Fur Storage
F. Karl Beckh & Co., Inc.
DIAL 34894 308 E. GRACE ST.

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

(Continued)

CARPET CLEANING
ORIENTAL RUGS
Shampooed Like New
Fireproof, Mothproof Storage
HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER
2816 West Broad Dial 5-2801

ROANOKE

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

HENRY BROS., Inc.
Goodyear Tires
212 BROAD ST. TEL. 32-111

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

THACKSTON MOTOR CO.
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
OLDSMOBILE
Sales and Service
502 Fourth Ave. Phone 8107

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

Princess Shops
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866.
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763.
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Limited
Legal and Commercial Stationers
Printers—Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23835

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

(Continued)

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alta.

Hudson's Bay Company
Do as others do . . . follow that good old Western custom and trade with the "BAY" in Edmonton.

FOR BETTER AND SMARTER CLOTHES
VISIT
THE BOY'S SHOP
Where Smart Fellows Meet
10136 JASPER AVE.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC
ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
NEW METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Hollywood Shoe Shop
Rendezvous for the smartest of Women's Footwear! 47 new styles to choose from! Modestly priced at $4.65.
Elevator Lobby, Third Floor

THE ROPIA CLUB
will present
Three One-Act Plays
in
TRINITY HALL
Thursday, June 3rd, Children's Night, 10c
Friday, June 4th, Adults, 25c
CURTAIN 8 P. M.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

SHOES
from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes
MANAGER
STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 PORTAGE AVENUE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized-in-the-bottle milk. Also fresh butter, cream and buttermilk.
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect St. Phone Gar. 5695

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

Prices FLORIST HOUSE
477 KING ST. E. BAKER 1715
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A.M. — 5 P.M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

Cairncross' The Chemists
Belcano Cosmetics
Face Powder—Compacts
Cleansing Cream
Six Dependable Stores
Most Complete Stock at
399 RICHMOND ST. MET. 14

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Up-to-the-Minute Prices
SHOES - STOCKINGS
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER Branch Manager

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

CUMMING
The Clothier
SPRING STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
For men and young men. Prices to please.
218 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
'Western Ontario's Big Department Store'

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 650

The Great Forward Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS
Queen 4049
245 Bank Street
China Glass
Gifts
Cutlery Kitchenware

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Modern Optical Service
In Charge of
JOHN A. CARTER, R. O.
BRYSON-GRAHAM CO., Ltd.
Ottawa Q. 7100 Canada

901 BANK ST. C640-641 — 82 FIRST AVE. C472-473
Mc.Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
FUEL MERCHANTS
Dustproof Coal and Coke
Q. 6800 234 Bank Street

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon
Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts
Care of the Hair and Scalp with Original Creamoil
RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

Ellen Bradley's **Grill**
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

DRESSMAKING
Specializing in Evening Wear
Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions
EDNA POTTER
4 ST. CLAIR W. Room 3 MO. 6255

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

"Revitalized" Drycleaning
Much more than just Drycleaning, as you will see when your garments are returned delightfully refreshed to smart newness. Absolutely odorless. Fine hand pressing completes an immaculate cleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Bruce McKinnon
— *Ready to Wear* —
Specializing in Larger Sizes
27 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO
KINGSDALE 0870

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938, HYland 5915

MARY MacPHERSON
Corset Shop
Kayser Hosiery and Lingerie
229 Yonge St. (at Shuter) EL. 5757

CARLOAD GROCETERIA and MEAT MARKET
Delivery Service Free
OUR PRICES ARE LOWER
94 Avenue Road Ki 8878

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

HEINTZMAN & CO. invite your inspection of their new small 1937 modern pianos (grands, verticals, uprights)
HEINTZMAN & CO.
195 Yonge Street
Call or telephone Elgin 6201
PLEASE MENTION THE MONITOR

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharines		Peterborough
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Montreal Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

Booth Bros.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances
SALES AND SERVICE
5774 Sherbrooke St. West Telephones
cor. Melrose Avenue ELwood 7370-7379

SELBY SHOES
Arch Preserver—
Tru-Poise — Vani-Tred
Priced from 7.00 up
1008 St. Catherine St., W.
Dominion Square Bldg., near Peel

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

A Complete Department Store
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

SILVER FOXES
Priced Very Reasonably
Also Spring Capes and Swagger Coats
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Manufacturing Furriers
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square
Convenient Terms Arranged

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"
BURBERRY COATS
English Haberdashery, Topcoats, Suits, Hats and Shoes
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

FUR COATS
Made to Order
Remodeled, Repaired, Stored
Reduced Summer Rates
GRILLS FURS LIMITED
1792 HAMILTON STREET

SASKATOON

OK | ECONOMY STORES | OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London S W 1 Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEATHER BANK
St. Peters Road, Parkstone near Bournemouth Happy home life with loving efficient care offered to children from babyhood, by Miss Marjorie Marnoch, graduate of Mothercraft and Domestic Science Schools Entire charge undertaken or temporary and holiday periods. Outdoor life Safe sea bathing. Froebel nursery classes for children 2-5 years and Primary 5-8 years held at home. Day pupils welcomed. Opportunity for older children to attend good day schools in district

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B FESTA
63 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

COURIERS

FROBISHER 4693 Terms
WIMBLEDON 6251 Moderate
Owner drivers; glad to take you shopping, seeing London, or visiting countryside.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
COURT PRESENTATION LESSONS
All Branches of Dancing; Schools Visited.
Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London, or Telephone Park 7852.

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Requires clients; renovations, upholstering, ladies' own materials if desired; terms moderate. Box W-718—BCM/CSM, London.

MADAME FREDA
50, Seymour St., W. 1. PAD. 7592
Afternoon and Evening Dresses at moderate prices. Good cut and personal attention.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

FROEBEL-trained mistress, wishing to reach Boston, offers her services as companion-governess on the voyage; interview arranged. Box W-736, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Unfurnished flat, large double room and kitchen, hot and cold water; near Christian Science church. 66 Brook Green, W. 6.

LONDON, Upper Norwood—3 rooms, bath, geyser, separate W. C., electric light; £60 p. a. 44 Victoria Crescent, S. E. 19.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PAIR Baxters prints in oils of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, 1850; also antique inlaid brass tea caddy. SMART, 15 Lambolle Rd., Hampstead, London, N. W. 3.

PURLEY—Gentleman occupying modern flat will share with another; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2080, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Detached house; freehold, 2 reception, 6 bedrooms (h. and c. in 4), modern bathroom; e. l., gas, central heating, garage, good garden; £1450. "Marlowes," Crown Hill, Norwood. (Streatham 7270).

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district: For houses and flats apply
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
36 Bond St., Ealing. W 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Rents collected Mortgages arranged

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTION, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY
Prop., H. LEE (Phone WILLS 0840)
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application. 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N W 2

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3172 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories REID, STOPFORD & RIDD 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S W 1 Tel Sloane 2939

MOTOR CARS Every make supplied, new or used. HIRE PURCHASE, HIRE CARS for touring with fixed repurchase price.
MORGANS MOTORS
119 Queens Road, Bayswater, London, W. 2
Phone BAYswater 0065

European Local Classified (Continued)

MILLINERY

HATS ● CHALLEN
31, Ebury Street, London, S. W. 1.
SLOANE 3898

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

OFFICES TO LET

London, Office Floor in Sloane St.
Light, good entrance and approach, lift, low rental. Apply ALLENS, 32 Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, London, S. W. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 1—Practitioner's office, central position, Knightsbridge, half-day sessions offered moderate terms. Box M-2763, BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician
140, Park Lane, London, W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 3194

PHOTOGRAPHY

CAMERA PORTRAITS—Be photographed in your own home and garden; children a specialty. EVELYN HOWARD, 11 Berkeley Gardens, Kensington, London, W. 8. Tel. Bayswater 5442.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Mukle, Piano and organ tuning and repairs. Music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4 Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

BOOKKEEPER and register clerk, lady required, London chartered patent agents; state experience and salary required. Box W-747, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON — Cook-general needed end of May; comfortable home; mutual consideration. 45, Prentis Rd., Streatham, S. W. 16.

POST WANTED

CHAUFFEUSE desires daily post or travelling; excellent refgrences; 5 years London experience. Box W-742, BCM/CSM, London.

DRESS designer wishes post with high-class wholesale dress manufacturer; fully trained; London district preferred. Box W-741, BCM/CSM, London.

FURNITURE, carpets, furnishing fabrics; advertiser has exceptional record of resuscitating failing business and building up to record figures; is desirous of meeting a firm where age and experience alone count; buying, selling and general marketing experience is very wide. Box W-733, BCM/CSM, London.

SUPERIOR maid, experienced all duties, would take entire charge flat; plain cooking; London district; with Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-738, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG lady, 15, desires post as nursery or mother's help; with Christian Scientists preferred; one year's experience. D. PURVIS, 5 Ryll Grove, Exmouth, Devonshire.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

20.

Smiles in Valles

Although it may not impress you at first, you will observe after you have traveled for a few days in Mexico that the natives seldom smile—almost never do they laugh. Centuries of oppression and hunger haven't been laughing matters. But, thank goodness, the little toddlers can banish their clouds and break out into a beaming smile. So when I came across some young hopefuls playing in the little plaza in Valles, I planted myself in the midst of them and called to an itinerant photographer.

As a special favor he entrusted to my arms a tiny brown cherub, the latest addition to his family; and after he had hooded himself behind the scarred old box, and had several times stiffened up the legs of his limping tripod, he snapped the scene. There followed some bare-armed fishing around in the mysterious inwards of the camera, then a simple washing process; and in a few minutes I was trading 50 centavos (14 cents) for a postal card proof that there are smiles in Mexico.

From here I strayed down to what for lack of a more fitting word I shall have to call a trolley station. But Fontaine Fox in his balmiest days never drew a more ramshackle Toonerville Trolley. Valles is about two kilometers from the railroad, and this nondescript specimen of public service equipment, which shuttles passengers back and forth for a round-trip fare of 15 centavos (4 cents), was putt-putting its laborious, narrow-gauge way toward me. It finally surmounted a slight incline and came to roost on a decidedly homemade turntable.

The thing was ended around, the brakes were released, and the contraption came to a much-needed rest.

Since there was no trolley wire, I inspected the thing to see what made it go and I just wish Henry Ford could see how one of his earliest products has been rigged up! The motor rests in a loosely bolted heap on the floor; and the driveshaft has been coupled in some extraordinary way to the rear axle.

There was no self-starter in evidence—not even a crank! When the frail little bundle of squeaks was loaded, the rocks blocking the wheels were kicked to one side, and the pocket-size ark was given a push. After it had rolled for a piece down the incline track, barging perilously from one side to the other, it was put in gear. There was a protesting sputter or two—and again it was putt-putting its lazy, monotonous way.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Oath of Office

Question: (a) Is it customary for newly elected members of a board of trustees to be sworn into office and be required to keep secret the affairs of a board, when the organization one is serving is not a secret organization?

(b) Is an oath of office necessary in order to hold a state charter?

Answer: (a) As to being sworn into office, this is a question for the organization to decide. While a board may keep its deliberations secret, and may require secrecy from its members, it has no right to withhold from the parent body full information as to any action it takes. A board would not be able to adopt for itself such a rule without the consent of the parent body.

(b) Not to the writer's knowledge. The requirements for securing a charter are quite different in the various states and should always be ascertained by applying to the Secretary of State of the state in which the organization has its headquarters.

The Law

The law condemns no honest man; it condemns and punishes the mistakes, the injustice, the crimes of mortals. The law-observer finds security, liberty, and peace therein; the law-breaker finds disappointment, woe, often imprisonment and suffering.

So happiness, progress, freedom, true success, come through the great friend of humanity, the law. How true it is, that the premiums of peace, the advantages of well-being, are on and from the side of law; they are never the heritage of the outlaw—on the plains, or in the city.—Ernest C. Moses in "Our United States."

Members of the Monitor Camera Club Escort Us to Some Waterfalls in the West

Upper Left—Pitchfork Falls, Skagway, Alaska (from Miss Hazel Bell, Los Angeles). Upper Center—Swiftcurrent Falls, Glacier Park, Montana (from Miss N. Friedel, Burlington, Iowa). Upper Right—Lower Yellowstone Falls (from A. Taeger, Topeka, Kansas). Lower Left—Lower Yosemite Falls (from Mrs. D. C. Dunaway, St. Louis). Lower Right — Vernal Falls, Yosemite (from Stanley Cole, Chicago)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The following quotation which recently appeared on this page might apply aptly to those who solve cryptograms. It should be easy, even for beginners:

Z YXWVUT SRQP XW OST NZM, YOTZNXUM VXLTW OR OST YOQNM RK ZW XWOTP-TYOXWV YQJITHO, JPXWVY QWTGFTHOTN ZHHQDQUZ-OXRW RK CWRBUTNVT.

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the following seven letters. Use all 7 letters in each word:

B D E O R T U

Which, and Why?

Try this one on your friends: Which is the heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of gold? Why?

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of words and their synonyms to be matched. The first has been checked by way of example:

Factual Figuring

To the number of pounds of flour to a barrel —— add the number of the day in May on which Queen Victoria's birthday is celebrated in the British Empire ——; subtract fourscore and ten ——; multiply by the number of barrels to a hogshead ——; and divide by the number of square chains to an acre ——. What is the answer?

1	ability	gesture	
2	chief	adage	
3	artificer	capacity	1
4	refuge	profession	
5	action	mariner	
6	basis	leader	
7	moisture	asylum	
8	axiom	craftsman	
9	seaman	foundation	
10	trade	humidity	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Looking Over

One day John Wesley stood in a field and heard a troubled man express his doubts concerning the goodness of God. "I am beset with trouble and misfortune," the man cried. "I do not know what I shall do."

Wesley pointed to a cow standing in the next field. "Do you know why that cow is looking over the wall?" he asked.

"No," answered the man.

"Because," said the minister, "she cannot see through it. That is what you must do with your wall of troubles—look over it and above it. That is where you will discern the presence and the power of God."

In Lighter Vein

Chop Talk

Waiter: "Whew, this lamb is tough!"

Waitress: "Say, let's not talk chop while we're dining out together tonight."

The Explanation

Visitor: "Do you mean to tell me that you have lived here 10 years and cannot tell me the quickest way to the station?

Native: "I've been a taxi-driver all those years, sir."—Montreal Star.

A Day of Specialization

Customer: "Can you please tell me where the nearest theater is located?"

Waiter: "I'm sorry, but this isn't my table."

Aha!

Stage Producer: "My dear chap, that won't do at all. You must look into her face anxiously. Try to imagine you're in a taxi watching the face of the meter."—Pearson's.

"No—they wouldn't sell!"

Brevities

New Yorker: The military rulers of Japan were defeated in the recent election, but they have not resigned. They think it's better to ignore the whole matter, as if it were a Digest poll.

Detroit News: Painters in New Jersey painted the wrong house, and wreckers in Norfolk tore the wrong one down. But, as our President once bravely said, if it doesn't work, we'll try something else.

Montreal Herald: A London critic says that the typical poem in free verse looks like a laundry list. Still there are differences. One understands a laundry list.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: One of the interesting changes is that Congress is preparing a rubber stamp that prints "No!" every now and then, anyhow.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo News: Chemists have discovered what makes winesap apples red, but what makes certain best-sellers read is still a mystery.

San Francisco Chronicle: A London invention distorts a portrait so that it becomes a caricature. Which is thereupon pasted neatly to the passport.

Right Thinking

The most important part of your job is to think. Nothing but right thinking can achieve the success to which you aspire. You will begin to improve when you begin to think. Constructive thoughts are the rungs in the ladder of every career. With them, we can lift ourselves upward. The more rungs we have, the higher we are able to rise.—Pestalozzi.

Quotation for Today

HABIT is a cable; we weave a thread of it every day, and at last we cannot break it.
—HORACE MANN.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Hats Mended in the Home

A woman who was a milliner before her marriage, but who could not get a position in a shop, has found a lucrative way to bring in money for the family.

Four hours each afternoon she takes her car and calls from house to house. She asks to see old hats, and offers to remake them. The old hat is fitted to the owner's face, then the milliner cuts off a piece of goods here, adds it somewhere else, turns up or turns down a side, takes off a bow or flowers and fastens it in some other spot—and lo, the hat has the appearance of new!

For this she is paid a dollar, or more, according to the hat and the time required. Sometimes just for a suggestion she has received 50 cents. Often women give her their old hats, which later she sells to others for a small fee. As she visits the medium class homes she thus helps the owner of the hat and herself.—Mary B. S., San Diego, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco

When Mrs. M—— was left a widow with six children, she kept the small farm running as best she could. The children were too young to aid financially, but each was assigned certain duties; and although the going was sometimes rough the woman never doubted that their needs would be met—and they always were.

So when one morning Nora, the oldest child, who had gone to set the sponge for making bread, called "Mother, come here," Mrs. M—— prepared herself before entering the kitchen.

Nora was standing beside the flour bin. "There isn't a bit of flour," the child said. "What are we going to do?"

"There's bread enough for today, dear," was the reply. "And you know our breadbox has never been empty."

"But neither has the flour bin," persisted Nora.

"Suppose you just remember the widow with the handful of meal," said Mrs.—— quietly.

All day as she went about her work the mother kept thinking about the many times they had seemingly come up against a blank wall; and then it was as though a door had been opened, allowing them to continue pleasantly on their way.

Late that afternoon a knock sounded at the back door. There stood a neighbor, a tall, sunburned man in overalls.

"Mrs. M——, I've been thinking about that money I owed your husband," he said. "I haven't the cash, but I've just finished threshing my wheat, and am on the way home with my first load of flour. Could you use some?"

"I certainly could," was the grateful reply.

Quickly he poured 100 pounds of flour into the large bin. . . .

"It's nothing at all," he said, cutting off her thanks. "In fact, I'd consider it a big favor if you'd let me pay off that debt with flour. It should be cleared up, now that you're supporting the family. That money your husband lent me was a real Godsend."

"So is the flour," said Mrs. M——.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Continental Divide

This game should be played in a room that has plenty of floor space.

Take 20 or more large pieces of cardboard, adjusting the number to the size of the room, and paint on these the names of lakes, bays, rivers, etc., found in the continents of Asia, Africa, Europe, and North and South America. The choice should be about equally divided between those bodies of water which are famous and those which are not so well known. Scatter the cardboard pieces over the floor without regard for geographical accuracy.

The four corners of the room are then allocated as follows: The first corner is assigned to the "Asiatic Mermaids"; the second to the "African Mermaids"; the third to the "European Mermaids"; and the fourth to the "North and South American Mermaids."

The players form a line, each player placing his hands on the shoulders of the one in front of him. To the strains of a lively march, the line weaves in and out among the pieces of cardboard. When the music suddenly stops, the leader brings the line to an abrupt halt. Each player then found standing on, or partially on, one of the cardboard pieces, drops out of line and joins the "mermaids" of that continent in which his or her body of water is located. The line closes ranks and the game continues until each player has been removed to one of the four corners. At the end of the game, that continent which has acquired the greatest number of "mermaids" is the winner.

It would be well to prepare a reference list showing the correct location of all bodies of water used, and to appoint a referee to settle any questions arising on these points. In this way, for instance, a player who found himself standing in "Lake Victoria Nyanza" when the music stopped, and had a mistaken idea where it is located, would soon be sent to Africa, even though he might insist that he was entitled to join the "mermaids" of some other continent.—E. C., Melrose, Mass.

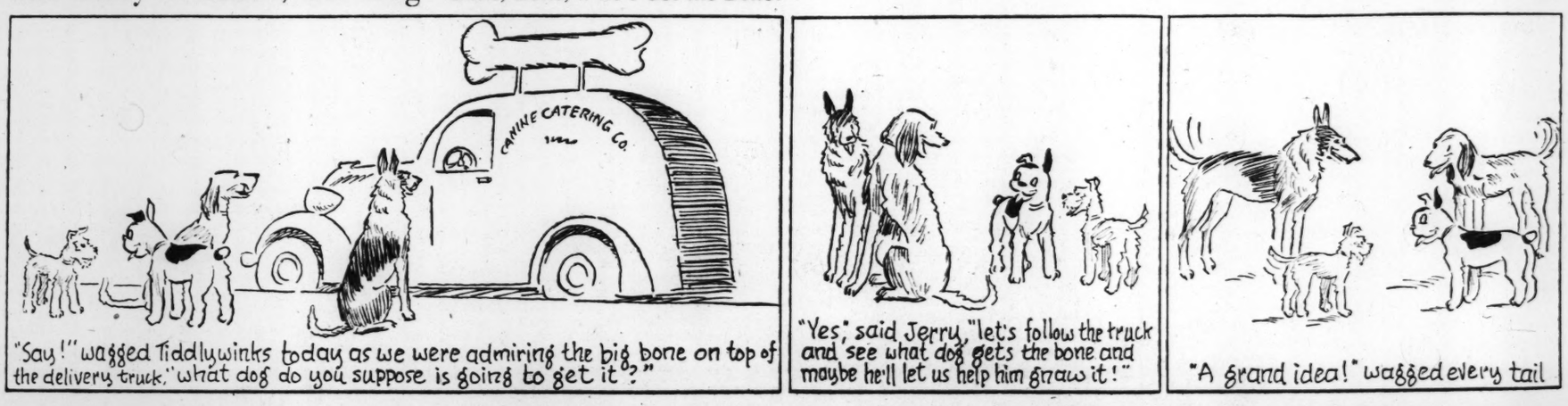
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Coming, One Bath*

By LE PELLEY

DO YOU WANT TO SEE ME JUMP OVER THAT WALL ?
YOU COULDN'T JUMP OVER THAT WALL IN A HUNDRED YEARS — YOU TRIED ABOUT TWENTY TIMES LAST SUMMER —
PERSEVERANCE ! THAT'S MY MOTTO —
WOW — YOU MADE IT TUBBY ! WONDERFUL !
YES — I WOULD MAKE IT ON A DAY THERE WAS A PUDDLE ON THE OTHER SIDE !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'Bone, Bone, Who's Got the Bone?'*

By CARMACK


CANINE CATERING Co.
"Say!" wagged Tiddlywinks today as we were admiring the big bone on top of the delivery truck, "what dog do you suppose is going to get it?"
"Yes," said Jerry, "let's follow the truck and see what dog gets the bone and maybe he'll let us help him gnaw it!"
"A grand idea!" wagged every tail

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A single hour in the day, steadily given to the study of an interesting subject, brings unexpected accumulation of knowledge.

Letter Juggling: Doubter, Obtrude.

Which, and Why?: A pound of feathers weighs more than a pound of gold because they are weighed by avoirdupois weight, while gold is weighed by troy weight.

Fun With Synonyms: Ability—capacity; chief—leader; artificer—craftsman; refuge—asylum; action—gesture; basis—foundation; moisture—humidity; axiom—adage; seaman—mariner; trade—profession.

Factual Figuring: 196 plus 24, minus 90, times 2, divided by 10 equals 26.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Court and Constitution

4. Events Clarify Issues

RECENT decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter and the stiffening of congressional opposition to the plan for enlarging the Supreme Court have clearly ended one phase of the current constitutional struggle. The President's plan as embodied in the Maverick-Ashurst bill has no future; the Supreme Court will not be enlarged by six or even five additional justices. The President has said "no compromise," but the justices, and particularly Mr. Van Devanter, have completely shifted the lines of battle and ended the possibility of the court being overwhlemed.

For several months two kinds of solutions have been offered for America's constitutional questions. One has been directed to immediate easing of the clash between the Roosevelt Administration, confirmed in power by the last election, and a majority of the Supreme Court which had rejected much of the Roosevelt program. The other kind of solution has aimed at correcting by permanent measures what are conceived to be faults in the Constitution. The first type of effort centered on changing the court, either its personnel or its attitude. The second type sought changes in the Constitution. But now, by the retirement of a conservative justice, the court has been changed.

Moreover, by upholding the Wagner Act and the Railway Pension Act, and by reversing its earlier decisions on minimum wage laws for women, the court has now eased the most urgent pressure—that piled up behind the demand for labor legislation. The President is now offering plans for hour and wage regulations, but there is no sense of emergency and no popular agitation behind them.

Assuming that the court will approve the Social Security Act—and that assumption seems warranted by the retirement of Justice Van Devanter—the new crop-control bill recently introduced in Congress is the principal remaining question mark in the New Deal legislative program. It may be that Mr. Roosevelt has other measures in mind which he feels must be enacted and approved "now" to forestall a recurrence of economic trouble, but laws for controlling crops and working conditions are the only ones having any noticeable political pressure behind them. And in both cases the pressure for immediate solutions seems to come from the White House more than from the farmers or workers.

Then what is the situation as clarified by events? To an independent observer it appears that the Supreme Court has itself furnished the best immediate solution. It has eased the sharpest tension and given clear notice that the "liberal" philosophy expressed by Chief Justice Hughes and the majority in recent decisions will be continued. And this change has been accomplished without stepping outside the spirit of the Constitution or drastically refashioning the court. What remains to be done?

Many sober students of the Constitution will still feel that changes need to be made to clarify clauses which have caused the court most trouble in the past. Some believe there should be amendments to give the National Government more power to deal with national problems. And, if he continues in his present attitude, the President will demand that the court be further changed to insure approval of such powers without amendment of the Constitution. He must desire legislation that goes as far as AAA and nearly as far as NRA if he feels that the court as now modified would not approve his program.

The situation then hinges on two questions: Do the people want the National Government—at the moment a government which has already centered tremendous power in one man—to have powers for the regulation of individuals and industry which would not be approved by the court as now modified? Do the people want fundamental changes made by overpowering the court instead of amending the Constitution? This newspaper's own answer is "No" to both questions and it believes that will be the considered judgment of the American people.

John D. Rockefeller

THE philosophy of an era usually summarizes itself in the experience of some single individual. Of such a person it is never quite possible to say either that he made his times or that they made him. Looking back from 1937, it seems that the period in which the United States became so dynamically aware of its industrial potentialities must inevitably have produced a John D. Rockefeller. But more than chance was involved in the selection of this rural-born industrialist to epitomize an age of superlatives as the world's greatest getter, greatest giver and possibly greatest borrower.

The business habits to which Mr. Rockefeller sometimes referred were acquired in his boyhood under parental encouragement. He kept strict account of all money he received, spent or gave away; and it is interesting that when he was working for about $15 a month his records showed $9 spent for clothes in one three-month period and almost two thirds as much given away.

John D. Rockefeller belonged to those years of American development when many would have joined him in one of his well-known sayings: "I think it is a man's duty to make all the money he can." To this he added: "Keep all he can and give all he can." During his active business years most of America stressed the getting, but few Americans stressed it with a bigger dollar sign than "John D." His methods have been attacked. He made few defenses of them, but when he did speak for himself, it was apparently with the conviction that he could afford to let posterity mete "strict justice."

Acting one of the most vigorous parts in a drama boisterous with national vigor, forcing co-operation on a ruthlessly competitive society, and doing this for profit's sake by those very instruments of ruthless competition to which his times were accustomed, John D. Rockefeller was in his day an industrial if not a social revolutionist.

The many years since his retirement have seen the ideal of co-operation developed on less paradoxical lines, and more in the social department of living, toward the end of widespread economic well-being rather than to the concentration of the control of wealth. But part of that vast increase in national wealth—as a result of which has come today's insistent demands for its wider distribution—was hastened by the competitive organizing genius of men like Rockefeller.

As he himself admitted, these men had no idea of the magnitude of the achievement ahead of them. They worked with elements they could not evaluate, whose potentialities they could not guess. The magnitude of their accomplishments was not wholly of their own making, nor were the social problems that these accomplishments entailed. They did a big work, leaving still a bigger to be done.

Quota and Quality

A PERIOD of intense anxiety in the British film world has come to an end with the official announcement recently made in the House of Lords that the Government intends to renew for a further space of ten years the so-called Quota Act which expires in 1938. This act compels all British exhibitors to build up a certain proportion of their programs with English pictures, and so guarantees British producers a share in the home market.

English film executives may not, however, equally rejoice at the Government's declared resolution to impose on quota pictures some form of quality test. Yet, in the long run, this provision may quite possibly form the most beneficent feature of the proposed act.

Great Britain has shown herself capable of producing pictures that are comparable with the best made elsewhere. The early Hepworth productions of the war years are cases in point, and in more recent times the presentations of Mr. Alexander Korda. Yet it cannot be denied that Britain's film reputation in the markets of the world is not high. This is largely because certain English studios have taken advantage of the present Quota Act to flood British cinemas with quota "quickies," made cheaply.

If the new act does anything to stop the production of such films, it will leave only the good British pictures, and, since Britain has for twenty years at least poured out a continuous stream of good films, these will at last have the opportunity of setting the standard for the reputation of England in the cinema world.

Protecting Decency—and Liberty

GOVERNOR LEHMAN'S veto of the Dunnigan stage censorship bill is a timely example of that eternal vigilance which is the price of freedom. It is a reminder to well-meaning people that they cannot have their cake of civil liberties and eat it too. This measure would have permitted one man, without recourse to the laws or the courts, to revoke the license of any theater, which in his opinion had staged an immoral performance. Such censorship would have had the worthy aim of cleaning up the stage, but it would have risked all the abuses of government by men instead of laws.

The judgments of men are influenced by their ideas, their prejudices and even their whims. Laws and courts are designed to raise judgment to an impersonal and dispassionate level. Without this protection censorship could become moral and intellectual dictatorship.

The abuses of liberty under the impulse of commercialism or self-interest are frequently so flagrant that people in their desire for reform are tempted to overshoot the mark. There is no need to risk political liberty to do that which the courts are properly equipped to do. It is to be hoped the courts will now be vigorously used to end intolerable abuses.

From an Artist's Window in Soho

IN A Soho street, in London's Italian quarter, a man is singing Tuscan stornelli to a guitar. Quaintly out of harmony with this, an inflated feminine voice drones out in English from the radio shop: "The Western Isles of Scotland are very beautiful and very lonely . . ."

It must be the Children's Hour; but what have the Western Isles to do with us? The only islands that matter here lie in the hyacinth seas of Italy: pine-fringed sands where Shelley wandered; islands whose wild flowers spangle the splendor that was Rome. It is these islands the guitar conjures up. Truly, in no other part of London is the music so nostalgic or the musician so generously applauded.

Rigoni's youngest, like a small brown bird, glides into my studio, holding something at arm's length.

"Well, Nada?"

It is very unwillingly that I turn art critic. I have Whistler's opinion of such people. But what critical faculties I have I bring to bear on the problem—only to find it insoluble.

"What is it, Nada?"

"Come?"

"What is it?"

"Ah!" she says importantly, "I dunno'! Is no finished yet."

Remarkable! The very words Picasso uses about his work. The child must have talent. But the mystery is not always so profound. Another time, a searching glance assures me that it is a house, one of those sugar-loaf houses dear to children. If Nada were an architect, things would be brighter: we should look through the door and walk out by the window.

Here, indeed, is a continental atmosphere: French and Italian are spoken in the streets; French and Italian names are over the shops, and continental wares displayed inside them. Nor has the daily round an air of Anglo-Saxon hurry. The men work unobtrusively. There is always time to linger and converse, and the cafés do a roaring trade. In the evening, housewives arm themselves for supper with long loaves and strange-looking fruit, which the average Englishman could not even name, bought from the Rupert Street market.

Not content with London, my friend Rigoni travels out to the country to collect "musharooms," as he calls them. I am dubious about these "musharooms" which look so much like toadstools.

Pickled, they appear at festive dinners. The table groans under good fare: spaghetti in fish-soup; veal cutlets; strawberries in Marsala; fresh, bitter cheese. And the company includes a famous Italian comedian, and the manager of one of London's oldest Italian restaurants, with his wife and sons.

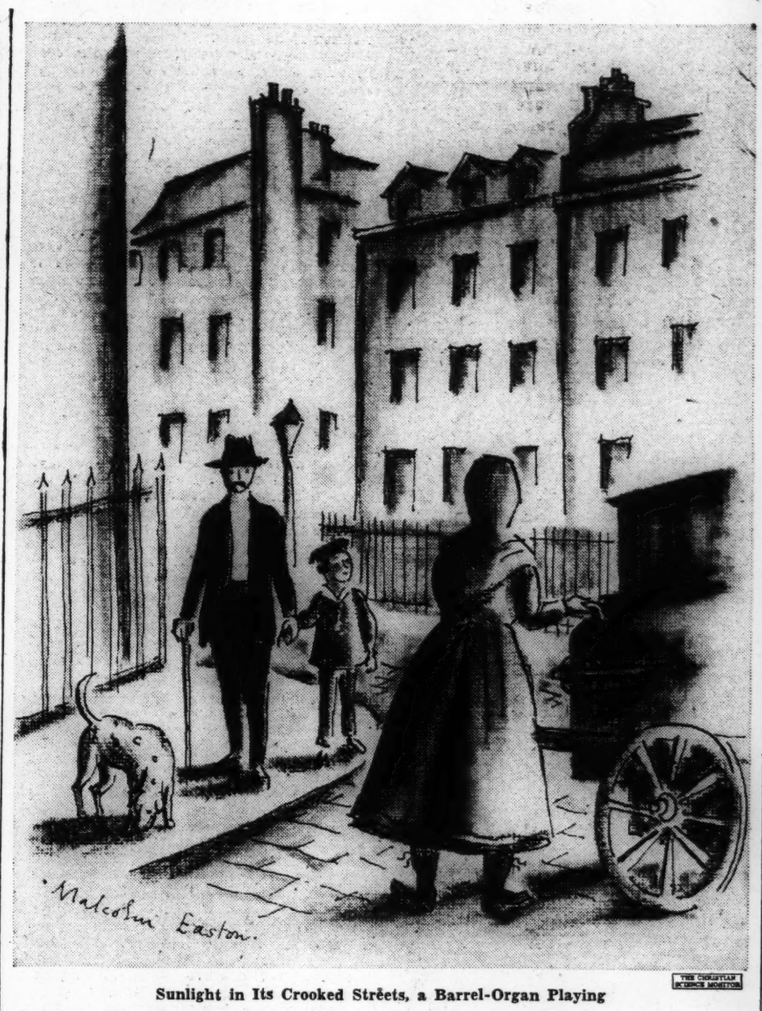
Unhappily, the days of the Italian quarter are numbered. Children are growing up to speak English; Italian girls marry Englishmen and migrate to other parts of London. The narrow streets, with their classical perspective and baroque ornament, are imperiled like everything else in this changing city. Though Soho is crowded during the day and during the earlier part of the night, there is probably no London quarter whose character is so little known, since only a small population lives there. Even its territory is vague. Roughly speaking, it is bounded on the west by Regent Street, on the north by Oxford Street, on the east by Charing-Cross Road, on the south by Coventry Street; roughly speaking, it is the parish of St. Anne's. But broad definitions are unsatisfactory in London. Charlotte Street, lying outside this area, is as much a part of Soho as Old-Compton Street itself.

Readers of Dickens will recall the part played by Soho Square in his "Tale of Two Cities." Those interested in history will remember the Duke of Monmouth and Mrs. Cornelys. The beautiful eighteenth-century doorway in the Egyptian style which used to grace the southwest corner has just been pulled down. Fortunately, a drawing preserves it for me. I have been in many of these houses whose dignity and charm are being so cruelly sacrificed to modern anonymity.

It was in Frith Street that Gainsborough caught sight of his model for the "Blue Boy." Dryden, Burke, de Quincey, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt all lived in the neighborhood.

In princes, poets and adventurers Soho has not been lacking; its associations must appeal to every lover of old London. Even today in a Sunday quiet, with the sunlight in its crooked streets and a barrel organ playing, the Italian village is preserved. But in fifty years' time I wonder what will become of it all!

M. E.



Sunlight in Its Crooked Streets, a Barrel-Organ Playing

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Lack of Co-operation in 1932

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article appearing in your Coronation number, Lord Lothian says: "The question whether the opposition to aggression (in Manchuria) was to be effective depended upon the extent to which the United States and Great Britain were willing to use coercive measures to support Chinese resistance in the field. After a great deal of discussion it gradually became clear that neither was willing to take action which involved risk of war . . ."

This reading of the situation as between Great Britain and the United States in the spring of 1932 raises a very serious historical question. If the situation can be so described, it would show that there was never any offer on the part of the American Government to work with the League (and Great Britain in particular) to resist aggression.

As the honest adherence to treaties (League, Nine Power or any other) is a vital matter for the peace of the world, I think your readers should know what Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, in his book, "The Far Eastern Crisis," says:

"On February 8th [1932] I broached the matter of the invocation of the Nine Power Treaty to the President. On February 9th I invited in the British Ambassador and told him that I was impressed with the importance at the present juncture of invoking the Nine Power Treaty, in order to clarify the thought and focus the moral support of the world upon the situation which had taken place in Shanghai, including the unjustified bombing of Chapei and the attack on Woosung forts. I told him that Article VII of the treaty seemed to give ample opportunity for such a statement as to this attack on Chinese sovereignty and independence. On February 11th the President suggested that I call up the British Foreign Minister, Sir John Simon, directly on the telephone in order to hasten the matter and to have the best possible opportunity for fully discussing the proposition and ascertaining whether the British Government would co-operate.

"I talked with the Foreign Minister again on the same subject at London on February 13th and February 15th and, while no explicit refusal to my suggestion was ever made, I finally became convinced from his attitude in those conversations that for reasons satisfactory to it, and which I certainly had no desire to inquire into or criticize, the British Government felt reluctant to join in such a démarche. I therefore pressed it no further.

"The British nonjoinder obviously killed the possibility of any such démarche. The American Government, in the circumstances, could not act alone in sending such a communication to the other signatories of the Nine Power Treaty without inviting the danger of receiving replies from some of them of such a nature as to destroy the effect of the démarche. My plan was therefore blocked. I had intended to take the matter up at once with Monsieur Claudel, the French Ambassador, but on learning the British attitude gave it up."

The League failed over Manchuria, and also failed over Abyssinia, but if we can make the facts thoroughly known to the peoples of the world we shall have taken a long step toward putting the League back into the place it held before these failures; and in doing so we shall, I think, silence forever the noisy assertion that the League is dead and that the only sensible thing to do is to go back to the system of alliances which brought on the great war.

WILLIAM C. BROOKES

London, Eng.

Italianate

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Gesturing is an important Italian characteristic. Wherever one sees a group of real Italians, there is sure to be a radiation of waving arms and hands in many and varied gesticulations.

It has been said that an Italian talks as much with his fingers as with his lips. It is also hinted that the only time when Italians do not talk is going through the frequent train tunnels in northern Italy, where it is too dark to see the accompanying gestures.

Indeed, quite a book might be written on Italian gestures and their meaning.

And of course there are all sorts of ways to gesture. The Duce's trip to Libya and the flourishing of that symbolical sword of Islam is a new one—yet not so new, as it has been a device long employed by dictators the world over. It seemed to satisfy something in the Italian psychology that wanted expression at that particular moment. Of another sort is this unusual trip of the King and Queen of Italy to Budapest. Italy's titular rulers have gone to Hungary to convince the people there that they have no warmer friends and well wishers than the Italians—any appearances to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Monitor's correspondent in that part of the world states it aptly when he says: "Today Premier Mussolini feels a gesture to be necessary if he is still to retain his position in the Hungarian heart as their champion." A gesture. Another gesture. But the Italians do know how to make gestures and this one may be at least temporarily effective in winning back the straying Hungarians. It may suffice—until the Hungarians state plainly what they want instead of gestures.

E. B. H.

Weston, Mass.

How Deep Is a Slough?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor's editorial "Boom Control," I read:

> Credit control is an art, not a science. It amounts to a guidance of the temperaments of the American population. After so many dark years in the slough of despond, the American people are likely to renew their innate optimism with more than usual buoyancy. . . .

Myself a fond user of "slough of despond" in the sense in which I think you have used it above, I was startled one day to find in the Concise Oxford Dictionary: SLOUGH 1, n. Quagmire, swamp, miry place (the S. of Despond, state of hopeless floundering in sin). I was extremely loth to have to give up "slough of despond"; an especially expressive phrase for those times of travail and depression I thought it, until my eyes were so rudely opened.

P. L. M. MORGAN

Apia, Samoa.

Mirror to Politics

Book News of the Day

MOST novels about Washington, for some obscure reason, have been pretty bad. "Washington Calling"—unhappy title—by Marquis W. Childs of the Washington Bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch is a lot better than average. But we are still waiting for a great Washington novel.

Mr. Childs is a versatile and lively writer. His "Sweden: The Middle Way," published over a year ago, was a careful and readable study of co-operatives. And Mr. Childs is planning to use the hoped-for royalties from "Washington Calling" to return to Sweden this summer for another investigation of this important subject. His novel is strung on a slender thread of plot: the efforts of an ex-Senator lawyer-lobbyist in Washington to secure appointment of a district judge who will approve a railroad reorganization plan and thus save the financial necks of two railroad-magnate brothers.

Many of the characters are drawn more or less from life. Charley Squires, the retired Senator, seems to be mostly one prominent ex-Senator with a lucrative lobby connection in Washington. The railroad-magnate brothers are evidently sketched after a family which until recently controlled a vast rail network, and their picture is fresh and interesting. This portrait of the Esterbrook brothers, prim and precise as country schoolteachers, with slate-pencil voices, living in their enormous Georgian palace as if they were intruders, prepared at any moment to be told it was not theirs, is a good glimpse of one phase of latter-day American economic empire.

The Washington details in the book are good—not plainly inaccurate as in so many other novels of the capital, and not over-affected in the "society" fashion. There are brief flashes of many actual characters, all wisely kept under pseudonyms, and the sketches are sound.

President Winthrop is very briefly shown, but his relations with his dilettante liberal advisers, and their inability to stop the "practical politics" which push through the corrupt judgeship, ring true to the many compromises that have marked the Roosevelt Administration.

In short, "Washington Calling" is a sound and entertaining story of people in the political atmosphere. The struggle involves a side issue; maybe some day somebody will write a political novel about the great issues. The field is still open.

E. D. C.

The Wide Horizon

Things Move Thick and Fast

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE obvious and accurate way to describe recent developments in the Supreme Court crisis is to say that President Roosevelt wins and loses. Of course we do not know the final outcome. The future depends upon at least three uncertainties: We do not know what the court has decided about social security, although the decision may come today; we do not know if more justices are going to retire; and we do not know who President Roosevelt will nominate to the vacancy or vacancies. Upon all three points depends in considerable measure the outcome of this tremendous situation.

But one thing we do know. At every point in the struggle somebody has been countering President Roosevelt's arguments, meeting his strategy, and in effect taking the ground out from under his feet. The President, it is true, has two great gains safely in his pocket. He has one new appointment to make to the court and may have more, and he has had an unbroken series—so far—of favorable court decisions. In these respects, and they are important long-range factors, he has won. At the same time, his proposed method of capturing the court has been rejected by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and probably will be rejected by Congress.

As the situation now shapes, it is much more satisfactory than could have been hoped a few months ago. The court's decisions have joined the books of precedents. Mr. Roosevelt has one new appointment and maybe more. That, it is fairly well agreed, is all he has a right to expect. If he asks for more, he is likely to be disappointed.

* * *

The court and Congress, with certain evidences of public opinion behind them, have shown that they can resist an attempt to alter the balance between the branches of American government—shown that the Supreme Court's place apart is still guaranteed. And this resistance must be counted no less important for being joined with a knowledge of when to retreat. Men and institutions have always preserved themselves, down through history, by knowing when to yield as well as when to stand firm. The court, so far, has definitely "lived to fight another day."

Apparently the President is attempting new strategy by preparing his wage and hour legislation for Congress. This proposal is big enough for the country to think about, in all conscience. The establishment of a minimum wage of forty cents an hour, a maximum work week of forty hours, and the abolition of child labor by federal statute, all at one fell swoop, are breath-taking tasks.

There has not yet been time for the nation to study this gigantic proposal, to see what it thinks. But obviously the new offensive now against what the President called "overlong hours" and "starvation wages" is partly for the purpose of giving the Supreme Court plan a boost. Without a remodeled court—to some degree, at least—it is plain such legislation would never be held constitutional. In the hope that the interested groups will think the industrial legislation attractive enough to renew their pressure for a revised court, the bill is hastened to Congress at this juncture.

At the same time, a new farm bill with an equal appearance of unconstitutionality is introduced in Congress, also to enlist support for changing the Supreme Court to reach certain objectives desired by many farmers. It is the old alliance between the President and farm and labor groups.

* * *

But it is not clear that piling up desired bills behind the court log-jam will get results. Maybe the added pressure will only make the jam more intense. That is the way it would work on the Penobscot, when they are driving the fine spruce logs down to the mills. There, you have to extract the key log, and it would almost seem as if the Supreme Court itself were in this instance sitting right on top of the key log, dominating the situation—dominating, that is, by concessions that "save the President from himself," as some see it. Although some logs are getting downstream, it is not by the Rooseveltian route.

Meantime, the President is confronted by the delicate problem of "Joe" Robinson. The Senate is taking its revenge. Having seen what it considers its prerogatives "usurped" by the Executive for four long years, it is plainly usurping a presidential function by "nominating" a candidate for the Supreme Court.

Senator Robinson has not been in the regular practice of law for more years than he likes to tell. He is certainly not the pattern of jurist who is customarily considered for the court, and his Senate record can be described unkindly as that of the perfect party man, but the Republican leader in the Senate said he would move to make the confirmation unanimous, and the Democrats are, of course, of that mind.

So the President must decide whether to do the politic thing, placate the Senate, and perhaps pave the way for future court vacancies, by nominating Senator Robinson, or to appoint a man really learned in the law. As a matter of fact, Senator Robinson's shrewd common sense, his basic legal training, might make him an excellent judge, in the view of numerous impartial critics. But his appointment would be the New Deal's most complete anomaly, which is no mean superlative.